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Defense Tax Bill Passed, Way Clear for Signature; Graduation at Navy Yard

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 1, 1940

In Washington: House Passes Defense Tax Bill

House passage of the defense tax bill as reported by the joint conference paved the way for final Senate action and the Presidential signature tomorrow.

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council has appointed a committee to confer with the executive board of the estranged International Typographical Union, on arrangements for lifting the suspension.

Fire-control instruments, military searchlights, aerial cameras, and other military equipment containing optical parts may no longer be exported except under government license, according to a Presidential proclamation.

The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee opened public hearings here on "alleged voting roll irregularities" in Wilmington, Del. The Committee chairman said he had received "a regular flood of complaints" on current campaign practices.

In New England: Schoolship Has Graduation

Twenty-eight graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket received diplomas at exercises held at the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Boston's historic Beacon Hill recaptured old memories today, as the Women's City Club opened its new addition at 39 Beacon Street, where long ago Henry Wadsworth Longfellow courted Fannie Appleton. [Details and pictures: Page 10.]

Boston became the ninth United States City to serve as a weather forecasting center for surrounding States. The first locally-issued forecast was: "Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with occasional rain late tonight." [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Razing of another old Boston landmark was begun—Young's Hotel, noted in its day for its cuisine and known through the 90's as a rallying spot for politicians and epicures. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Brazil Suspends Pro-German Newspaper

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—The National Press Council imposed a five-day suspension on the pro-German afternoon daily, Meio Dia, "because of the publication of articles and comment disturbing the interests of continental peace."

Mexico Courts Japanese Scrap Iron Orders

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexico's business circles expect to find an increased market for scrap iron in Japan, now faced with an embargo on scrap iron shipments from the United States. Mexico recently asked for bids on 100,000 to 150,000 tons of scrap iron. Bids were received from Japan, the United States and Canada.

On Diplomatic Front: Mussolini and Serrano Talk

Talks in Rome were started between Signor Mussolini and Spain's Minister of Government, Ramon Serrano Suner, who had just traveled from Berlin.

Spanish hopes appeared to rest on acceptance of the Axis policy with reservations, since Spain is believed anxious not to antagonize Britain to the extent of stopping the flow of food and supplies which Britain allows to pass the blockade into Spanish ports.

Gibraltar stands as key to prospective Axis moves in the Mediterranean, it is realized, and Spain is eager to regain the outpost, but not at the expense of a new Peninsula War in its midst.

German military experts are to begin training the Rumanian Army in the Nazi technique of using motorized armored equipment. German mayors were installed in 12 Rumanian towns. [Details: Page 4.]

In France, Premier Pétain and his Council of Ministers drew up a special "statute" for Jews. It was not immediately made public but was expected to outline restrictions for the Jewish populations.

In the Far East: Japan Treats Suspects Lightly

Japan gave suspended jail sentences to two British businessmen arrested for alleged espionage and light fines to four others. [Details: Page 4.]

General Nishihara, who negotiated the agreement permitting the Japanese to use French Indo-China for a base in attacking China, is returning to Tokyo.

Bombing of Yunnanfu (Kunming) by Japanese war planes, believed based in Indo-China, is estimated to have caused 400 casualties yesterday. More than 100 bombs were dumped on the Yunnan capital.

Japanese troops which entered Kwangsi Province from Indo-China were said by Chinese dispatches to be pushing northward in the direction of the Yunnan frontier. One force of Japanese was said to have reached Kaobang, communications center 70 miles northwest of Langson. [Eye-witness reports: Page 4.]

War Summary: Berlin Has Longest Raid

Berlin's longest air raid of the war sent residents of the German capital into shelters for five hours and eight minutes while R. A. F. bombers carried out attacks ranging over widely-scattered objectives throughout Germany and German-held coastal points. [Details: Page 4.]

Emergency measures for relief of London's bombing victims were extended with the opening of 58 emergency feeding stations for homeless families, while systematic removal of mothers and children from the London area was expedited.

Scattered raiders returned to bomb London today, following a night-long raid on the capital. Civilian casualties in Britain during September were unofficially estimated as 5,000 fatalities and 8,000 wounded.

At sea renewed U-boat activity was seen in a British announcement that 159,288 tons of shipping had been sunk in the week ending Sept. 23—almost three times the previous weekly average.

Raids in Libya were carried out by British bombers against motorized concentrations at Giarabub, 200 miles inland from the coast, and elsewhere in the neighborhood, doing extensive damage to military objectives.

Housing Authority Aids Low-Income Families

New York (AP)—Nathan Strauss, United States Housing Administrator, said that the Housing Authority was providing about 5,000 homes a month in large and small communities for families with average incomes of $775 a year. He told the American Institute of Public Housing that in three years the Housing Administration has closed or demolished 34,200 unfit and unsanitary dwellings, "more than have been put out of use in the previous thirty years."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

Begins Today

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Willkie Faces Critical Test In Six States

Begins in Michigan what may, in ensuing tour of East, decide result of November election.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH MICHIGAN, Oct. 1—Following an appeal to the women of America to become "the Guardians of Democracy," Wendell L. Willkie today launched into a concentrated six-state campaign every one of which he must carry if he is to come up to the November election with a promising prospect of victory.

This is the vital stretch of his presidential drive and no one is more aware of it than the Republican nominee himself who recognizes that during the next two weeks he must demonstrate an upsurge of strength and popular leadership comparable to that which carried him against all odds to the nomination at Philadelphia.

In line with his characteristic instruction to his political aides to take him "to the toughest spots," Mr. Willkie began early, in stop after stop, submitting himself and his cause to the most densely populated industrial communities in the great automobile state of Michigan.

Faced Roosevelt Cheers

In Pontiac, in Flint and in Lansing Mr. Willkie literally took his campaign to the factory doors and to large crowds of workers where cheers for Franklin Roosevelt were frequent. He stated in a sobered and reasoning appeal his most earnest case. It was Mr. Willkie's charge that the New Deal has "let labor down"; that while it had legislated social gains the New Deal had tragically failed to reduce unemployment; and it was his promise that his administration would not only preserve every gain labor has made, but would provide jobs and the assurance that a solvent government could pay for the social security it has legislated.

Mr. Willkie quickly saw the hard struggle he is facing to get this State's 19 electoral votes when as he rode through the streets of Pontiac he was for the first time greeted by more shouts for the New Deal than cheers for himself and before he began to speak three eggs were tossed toward his car. One struck a camera and another splashed Mrs. Willkie's dress.

Cites Labor's Fate in Germany

Mr. Willkie charged that the New Deal was making it pleasant and easy for the rich to avoid taxation through tax exempt securities and declared that the road of bankruptcy and great personal power for the President would lead to the loss of labor's right to organize and the destruction of free unionism. He said this was the way it was lost in Germany.

Before the factory workers of Flint, the Republican nominee, speaking throughout in informal conversational mood, delivered one of the most appealing speeches of his campaign and in contrast to his experience in Pontiac his audience listened with rarely an interruption.

Mr. Willkie's plea was that labor keep an open mind and shun arguments of prejudice and class interest. "All I ask," he declared in the midst of unexpected shouts of approval, "is a square shake" and he received more evidence of getting it at the hands of his crowds in this motor capital, famous as the scene of the first sit-down strike, than has been evident elsewhere in Michigan.

Scorns Appeal to Prejudice

"The mon who stoops to stirring your prejudices," Mr. Willkie asserted, "no matter who he is, or how high his position, is a menace to the democratic way. Free, fair, and full discussion are essential to the functioning of democracy and I believe that when you realize that the road down which the New Deal is carrying this Nation is leading to bankruptcy and continued unemployment, you will vote for me.

"I promise to revitalize our economy so that labor will not only have the right to bargain collectively but will have the jobs to bargain about."

Conscious that he must earn a substantial proportion of the labor vote in order to win, the Republican presidential candidate is taking an already fast moving, almost day-and-night campaign and is stepping it up. Within the span of five days, Mr. Willkie is delivering 25 scheduled addresses in as many cities and towns and in addition to Detroit last night, they will include major speeches in Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia this week.

Test in Critical States

The States in which Mr. Willkie now gives his candidacy the critical test and from which he knows it must emerge on the upgrade are, besides Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts. The nominee in-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Text of Willkie's speech: Page 7.

Britain's Hero of Air War

International

King George VI — Air Marshal Dowding

Sir Hugh C. T. Dowding, Air Chief Marshal of Britain and popularly called "Stuffy" by his pilots, shown walking with the King. Marshal Dowding is the "unsung" hero of British air defense who, despite criticism, convinced the British Air Council to put eight synchronized machine guns on fighter planes.

Man behind British defense made Knight of Bath: Page 5.

Senate Is Asked to Except Britain From Johnson Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—A new and immensely closer financial relationship between the United States and hard-pressed Great Britain would come about if the proposal, introduced in the Senate by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, to revoke the ban on foreign loans under the Johnson Act, is enacted.

The King proposal was introduced unexpectedly yesterday. It became the subject of immediate off-the-record discussion. On all sides it was agreed that it marks an important development.

In the first place, it is the first specific legislative reaction to the challenge to the United States thrown down by the new military alliance between Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. In the second place, it finally brings forward the inevitable challenge, boldly and unequivocally, to the embargo on loans to Great Britain provided by

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Intimate Message from Washington

Even a College President Should Know Newspapermen Wear Anything, Cameramen Yellow Polo Shirts, Only Journalists Top Hats, Spats and Canes

By the Washington Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 1

Wars may rage and presidential elections sputter but the really important controversy of the moment is the charge by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College, that newspapermen don't know how to dress. At least this is true among Washington correspondents who may be excused if they take a moment's relaxation from somber headlines to enter a lively discussion affecting themselves.

Dr. Fox wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Times on Sunday, the importance of which was instantly recognized by the officials of that sedate journal who responded with an editorial on the adjoining page. Dr. Fox, it appears, was a spectator at the memorable rites attending the 200th anniversary of the founding of the University of Pennsylvania. With the President of the United States on hand, the Chief Justice of Canada and celebrities galore, the etiquette indicated by the affair, as Dr. Fox so justly points out was one of "the highest decorum."

Not a few of the spectators came appareled in top hats. Yet what happened? Who were these people filling a section toward the front of one balcony. Their "appearance formed a sharp contrast to that of the rest of the audience." In fact, "most of them wore no coats or neckties, but gave all an excellent view of their suspenders; one wore a sleeveless yellow polo shirt; another kept his hat on."

Needless to say, ladies and gentlemen, and hateful though it is to admit it, these were the press, and across from them were the motion picture cameramen, similarly attired, or rather in similar dishabille.

How Do They Get That Way?

Dr. Fox asks, and he asks it urbanely enough, how do journalists get that way? "We do not expect them," he says, "to appear in top hat and morning coat, as did many of the audience—out of special respect for all that these exercises meant."

The New York Times attempts to stammer a reply, but it is obvious that its editors are mortified and self-conscious. At one point they blurt out the truth:

"But it is quite true that, with some exceptions, the journalistic profession is honeycombed with a studied indifference to what the well-dressed man is wearing."

Alas, it is so. For ourselves, we can honestly say that we have never yet worn a yellow polo shirt on our appointed rounds. Indeed, Washington correspondents, as a class, perhaps because of contact with immaculate diplomats and sveltly clothed politicians, generally wear the full quota of garments on their journalistic duties.

It has been one of our own minor irritations that in covering President Roosevelt's press conferences in sweltering Washington weather with the air-conditioning system turned off in the White House office, the President lounges comfortably in shirtsleeves, while the coated correspondents stifle in close physical juxtaposition.

Correspondents who cover the State Department, perhaps as a sort of natural coloration, tend to sport sticks and even an occasional spat.

But we know what Dr. Fox means. Generally, if we may say so, it is the nonchalant photographer who sets the polo-shirt tone. We have seen one of these gentry take full control of a public ceremony, no matter how august, and badger and hector dignitaries clothed in formal attire who instead of resisting submitted. We have seen photographers crawl and writhe across a stage to get "odd angle" shots, in utter disregard of performers and public who—to say the truth—appeared to enjoy the antics, or else were as unconscious of them as are Chinese theater audiences to the coolie property man, eating a bowl of rice on the stage in the midst of a love scene.

Willkie Had His Chance

We doubt if anything can be done about these photographers. In fact, come to think of it, we doubt if anything can be done about journalistic attire in general. Having traveled recently with presidential candidates we are freshly aware also that, out where the West begins, men generally don't wear coats in summer.

At Elwood, for example, Mr. Willkie was probably one of 20 who did. With the heat of 103 degrees sunk into our back, we felt aggrieved that any downtrodden man anywhere should be wearing one.

If Mr. Willkie had suddenly disencumbered himself and cast the offending vestment from him then and there, it would have been such a gesture as every male voter in the Nation would have applauded.

Perhaps this does not make full reply to Dr. Fox. Certainly reporters and everyone else ought to drop yellow polo shirts. But as between shirtsleeves on a hot day for the working press and the curious vestigial folk-costumes of top hat and frock coat, perhaps something is to be said for the former. We think that sensible Ben Franklin, who had something to do with the early days of the great university, and who was no mean journalist himself, would agree.

Richard L. Strout

By a Staff Artist

Before

After

Americas Reject Axis In Shift Toward U.S.; Spain Hesitates at War

British offer to pass food through blockade forces Madrid to ponder situation.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 1—The arrival of Spain's Minister of Government, Ramon Serrano Suner, in Rome today for talks with Signor Mussolini has been accompanied by a flood of reports both here and in Rome that Gen. Francisco Franco is in no hurry to embroil Spain in the war.

Despite the fact that Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Nazi Chief of Staff, was in conference with Señor Serrano Suner during his extended visit to Berlin, it is pointed out, the Spanish envoy apparently has not yet committed his country to any plan of action.

One factor that necessarily has predisposed General Franco to hold his hand has been the delaying game played by Britain, whose representative in Spain is the astute Sir Samuel Hoare.

Britain has been making a long series of specific offers to pass through the naval blockade foodstuffs and raw materials greatly needed by Spain because of post-war dislocations.

Substantial Credits

Substantial credits which already have been granted would be increased—always on a month-to-month basis.

These offers are at the moment under consideration and at a time when Spain is coming increasingly to realize that it cannot expect any extensive relief in the food situation from the Axis.

Relations with Britain have, if anything, improved during recent months and it only remains to be seen whether pressure of the Axis will be in such a form that Spain cannot withstand it.

Unlike Italy, which counted on a short war, Spain now virtually has the assurance the war will be protracted and bitter. It must make its decisions on this basis.

It would prefer to keep its co-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Night Raid Defense Foreseen in London

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 1

"A complete answer to night bombing, though probably not for about three months," was officially predicted in London today.

The London press carried the news of the new defense means under banner headlines.

"We can hope to stop night raids—official," the Daily Express headline said. The Daily Mail and the Express quoted high official quarters that Britain soon would have "a complete answer to night bombing."

Britain Asks: Do Nazis Plan Chemical War?

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Londoners made homeless by bombings were assured new relief measures today with the appointment of Admiral Sir Edward Evans as director of air raid shelters—with the task of providing sufficient shelters—and with the opening of 58 emergency feeding centers for families whose homes have been destroyed. [Details: Page 4.]

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—As Autumn with its altered weather conditions opens a fresh phase in the air war, the question of adapting strategy to the new situation is being studied intensively by the general staffs on both sides of the English Channel.

This raises the question of whether a new offensive weapon will not soon be tried in a redoubled effort to break the relative deadlock which appears to have been reached in the battle for Britain. Reports from Germany that the population has been warned of the necessity of always carrying gas masks has given rise to the question of whether the Nazis are preparing to resort soon to the use of poison gas.

German practice in the past has been to accuse adversaries of preparing or actually taking some such step so as to justify similar action by Germany. There have been some signs lately, though so far nothing conclusive, that the Nazis appear to be preparing their own public in this way for chemical warfare.

In this connection it is pointed out that if the air raids themselves are governed to some extent by weather conditions, the use of gas is even more contingent upon them. Generally, gas is effective only when weather, and especially wind, is precisely right. And if a civilian population has been sufficiently warned the danger is actually considerably less than might be expected.

Although there is as yet insufficient reason to believe that the use of gas is imminent, military experts here generally express the view that the war seems to be approaching the stage where a gas attack by the Germans wouldn't be a surprising move.

Hopes for a quick conquest of Britain by the German air force have been disappointed, thanks to the superior quality and performance of British pilots and planes. The invasion which was with little doubt planned and prepared down to the last barge now seems to have been postponed, if not entirely upset by the successful R. A. F. raids on Continental invasion ports. Thus as winter approaches something not unlike a stalemate seems to be developing.

Raids to Go On

Even if Germany should decide to shift the scene of its major operations, as for instance to the Mediterranean, there is no reason to believe the battering of Britain is to be abandoned. On the contrary, both day and night air raids are continuing and yesterday were on a fairly big scale, as shown by the large number of German planes—49—brought down at a cost of 22 British fighters. British raids on Germany are also continuing and even increasing in scope and intensity. This was seen in last night's five hour and eight minute R. A. F. attack on Berlin—the longest sustained by Berlin since the war began.

On the whole, however, the present phase is one in which defensive strength is clearly uppermost, and if events follow the usual wartime course, this phase is likely to be followed soon by renewed attempts on one side or the other to regain the initiative and establish offensive superiority.

R. A. F. hammers center of Germany: Page 4.

Washington observes growing sympathy for Britain south of Rio Grande.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct 1 (AP)—The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry suggested to other Central American Governments today that Central America take the lead in a joint inter-American appeal to Spain to remain neutral in the European war.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Rome-Berlin hopes that if Spain can be forced to enter the Axis camp such action will have strong anti-British and anti-American repercussions through Spanish America are doomed to disappointment, State Department circles predicted here today.

The strength of current anti-Nazi and pro-democratic sentiment in most Latin-American countries is more than sufficient to offset any pull toward the Axis that might result from possible action by the "Mother Country," it is said.

It is pointed out that the past few weeks have given unmistakable evidence of the direction in which Latin-American sympathies lie during the present world crisis and that the "anti-Yankee" and "pro-Spanish" campaign now being waged in the newspapers of Fascist Spain is having little effect south of the Rio Grande, despite strong ties which still bind many Latin Americans, especially those of the influential, upper classes, to Spain.

According to reports received in official Washington, there is considerable Latin-American resentment at Axis talks of helping Spain to regain "its empire." While Spanish interest is centered on Gibraltar and French Morocco, authoritative spokesmen for the Franco Regime have spoken of re-establishing Spain's New World empire—an unpopular subject in Latin America.

U. S. Wins Friendship

While the totalitarian powers in Europe are thus raising doubts in the thoughts of many Latin-Americans, the United States has continued to soften former anti-Yankee tendencies by a strict adherence to the "good neighbor" policy and by demonstrating its willingness not only to aid Latin American military and naval defense but also to advance credits for the formation of a sounder economy there.

In addition, the military authorities of many Latin-American countries who play a considerably more important part in formulating government policy than is the case in the United States, have been impressed both by the strength of British resistance and by the vast sums of money which the United States is devoting to national defense. According to diplomatic sources here these two factors have gone a considerable way in offsetting the initial impression made by the success of the German Blitzkrieg in Poland, Scandinavia and France.

At present, a considerable number of Latin-American countries have military missions in the United States studying defense progress here, while additional countries are considering Washington's invitation to send missions.

All for One

Visiting President Roosevelt at the White House, these chiefs of staff of Central and South American nations heard the Chief Executive declare they and the United States must defend this hemisphere on the principle of "one for all and all for one."

Observers here point out that both Argentina and Uruguay have recently signified their approval of democratic processes and their dislike of fascistic tendencies and intrigues.

Uruguay is engaged in prosecuting a number of Nazis, who are charged with "fifth column" activities and whose trial may lead to an open break between Uruguay and Germany. Argentina recently refused to permit a land-deal scandal to be used as an occasion to attack democracy there, popular demonstrations being held in the streets of Buenos Aires for those members of the government who are known to be strongly prodemocratic.

At the same time, the Congress of Panama has passed and sent to the Government at Madrid a petition asking Spain not to join in an attack upon democracy and to stay clear of the war. Other Latin American countries also have taken the lead in condemning the Axis and in expressing their sympathy for Great Britain and France.

Reserve Officer Finds U. S. Army Obsolete

National defense requirements are calling for the best in civilian and military preparations. Following is the second in a series of daily articles, in diary form, of a civilian-soldier—a reserve colonel and a Los Angeles attorney—who makes his contribution as one man's opinion of what has yet to be done to build an effective Army.

By Col. William H. Neblett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

August 8. Today I went on a flight with a lieutenant from Chehelis Field. He is a good pilot, well trained and courteous. It was obvious from the air that a few planes could quickly destroy the opposition. I saw motorized equipment in the way of personnel vehicles, but their tops are of canvas. They should have sloping roofs of steel. Horses were everywhere. While the maneuver has not yet started and no attempt has been made to conceal the horses from airplanes, it is and will be impossible to hide them.

August 9. Last night we began a corps command post problem as a rehearsal for the maneuver of next week. The corps staff went to Grand Mound. However, a number of us have been sent as umpires to a National Guard division headquarters, at Tenino. The division staff works smoothly and without confusion, but the same criticism applies here as to the corps, the staff is topheavy in numbers. Besides, comfort in location is the first essential of this command post as it is of the corps. We are located in the high school gymnasium at Tenino, Wash., the most outstanding target for miles around.

With the corps, division brigade, regimental and battalion staffs, and their special troops, there are too few left to fight. Only a small trickle of the Army will reach the front. Our organization seems to emphasize command rather than execution.

The maps we are using in this maneuver are on the old inch-foot-yard-mile scale, very inconvenient time wasters, exaggerating the probability of error. All maps should be converted to the metric system.

We are visited by a number of generals. They walk in, the formalities are observed, and they walk out after viewing the exercise—on paper.

Telephone Breakdown

August 10. This morning early the command post problem was called off, probably on account of a breakdown in telephone communications. Messenger service was inadequate, due to reliance on the telephone. It has been proven that telephone lines always go out in an active sector, even in peacetime exercises. A telephone system never lasts more than five or ten minutes in battle. Nor is it possible to keep it repaired, so as to give more than sporadic service. We must cut down our staff in the higher units, but so train our combat troops in the basic use of their arms that no command will be attempted once the operation is started, for none is possible in battle.

The lesson to be gathered from a general perspective of the whole command post exercise was that there was entirely too much clerical work. More attention was paid to the form of orders, journals, and reports than to the execution of the mission.

August 11 (Sunday). This is a day off.

August 12. All is in a bustle for the actual maneuver beginning tonight at midnight. The second growth of brush and timber are so thick in all of the maneuver area that troops will be bound to concentrate on the few roads that run through it. This northwestern country is a glacial moraine, probably dating back to the ice age. Except for small spotted areas in the lowlands, adjacent to streams, the country is wholly unsuited to farming. Consequently, there is practically no open land. The soil is of thick, heavy gravel, and round rocks or boulders resisting all attempts at cultivation. Field fortifications such as trenches and fox holes, always dug by foot troops in actual operations, are impossible of construction here.

Tanks and other motorized equipment will be held to the few roads by the brush and heavy timber, even in attack, because they will otherwise be unable to move at all. They cannot move across country through the brush. The ground is ideal for the effective use of airplanes against either side. However, as repeatedly pointed out, no effect is being given the airplane except for observation purposes. The ability of a few airplanes to defeat both forces, within an hour, is not taken into the calculations of the staffs.

The staff is limiting the exercise to the conventional employment of foot troops, cavalry, and artillery, in which many of us were educated in the last war. If we knew all about the tactical and technical use of such troops, we would never be able to apply that knowledge in war except to bring defeat upon ourselves as the nations of Europe have done and are doing.

No force ever will attack us with foot soldiers or horses. The lightning blow of a small, motorized and mechanized force with air superiority would defeat any number of troops that we could muster equipped and handled as the troops are under plans and orders for this maneuver.

If we are going to be drawn into a war, we should so equip our Army that we can fight it in the enemy's country. It is far better to lose 1,000,000 men in carrying the war to the enemy than it would be to have to take for a day what England is now undergoing.

The sensible thing to do is to train our Army for the only kind of battle it ever will have to fight. Not even the fondest dream of the old professional can visualize the opportunity of ever using anything that the troops are being taught here.

Start of Battle

August 13. The battle started at midnight. Our force, the southern, has superiority in numbers. An attack has been ordered. Troops have moved out of their concentration areas to the Deschutes River. The enemy, the northern force, being inferior in numbers, was given a six-hour advantage, which it used to seize the demilitarized zone all the way to the Deschutes River.

The first thing our cavalry did was to move onto and block a main road, which one of our partially motorized infantry divisions was using. Daylight came and the division was out on the open road in its canvas-covered trucks. There were some enemy planes up, but they were limited by umpire supervision to securing control of air observation, otherwise the division would in war have been no more.

August 14. The first day of the actual maneuver has shown that there can be no success in the operation of an army unless all of the various services are combined into one fast-moving, hard-hitting unit. We are proceeding in this maneuver with the conventional dispositions of infantry, cavalry, artillery, air service, engineers, ordnance, chemical warfare service, signal corps, and all other unrelated branches, each contending for its own preference in the general scheme of the maneuver.

The first thing to do in reorganizing the Army would be to abolish the division organization we now have with its many different branches and to organize a smaller unit which would be absolutely self-contained and be able to fight on its own, without help or support from any source. It would seem that, if our professional officers' corps would take its eyes off what happened in the last war and really address itself to what has just happened and is happening to the old professional armies in Europe, it would admit that all our organizations are now ill suited to modern war, and this includes the new so-called streamlined division, now obsolete. Such a look around would also demonstrate that no matter what may be the numbers or ground armament of an army, superiority in the air is the first essential to victory. There is no defense to the airplane. One will probably be found, but we don't know what it is now. Poland, Holland, Belgium, France, and England learned that after it was too late.

To Be Continued

Amid a Million Dancing Gold Beams

© W. R. Merryman from New England Council

Horseback Riding in New England

These riders are from a camp near Moultonboro, N. H., on the shores of beautiful Lake Winnepesaukee

Brilliant Autumnal Display Draws Thousands to N.E. States

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's annual autumn foliage show has begun. Across the wooded hillsides splashes of brilliant reds and yellows contrast sharply with the deep greens of the fir, hemlock, and spruce. Along valley floors a huge carpet of mellow brown dotted with bright figures of red and yellow rolls away to be bound with the silver border of a stream or river. From a hazy autumn sky an Indian Summer sun sprinkles the countryside with a million dancing goldbeams. From now until late October this great pageant of marching colors will continue, ever increasing in brilliance and beauty.

Thousands of visitors, in addition to the Legionnaires who already have invaded New England, will be spectators at this great annual show. From vantage points in nearly every section of New England fire outlook watchmen and other observers will send word when their respective regions will be at their best.

Assistant State Forester Warren Hale of New Hampshire is of the opinion that the cold weather of late August may advance the coloration and falling of the leaves this year, but he points out that there are two schools of thought, one holding that the drying out of the leaves in the autumn is accelerated by warm sunny weather, and the other that it is caused by a slowing of the sap flow due to cold weather.

Catering to the autumn weekend and vacation trade, which has increased materially in recent years, will be many of the summer hotels remaining open until mid-October, as well as the numerous year-round hostelries. The cog railway, aerial tramway, and skimobile in New Hampshire are all planning to operate daily until after Columbus Day, Oct. 12, to the summits of Mt. Washington, Cannon mountain, and Cranmore mountain respectively, and the steamer Mt. Washington II has announced Sunday trips through Oct. 13.

Manila Service

Nippon Usen Kaisya's new luxury turbo-liner, Yawata Maru, has left Seattle for her return maiden voyage to the Orient via Honolulu. Her run marks the resumption of regular through service from California to Manila. This new itinerary will be taken up by all vessels in the Line's Orient-California service.

Nassau Office Opens

Because of the increased interest shown in Nassau as a vacation retreat for Americans a reservation office has been opened in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York City. Every indication points to an early winter season in Nassau and even at this date a large number of inquiries have been received regarding transportation to the island and accommodations available. Interest in Nassau reached new heights for the summer season during the weekly vacation cruises of the Acadia.

Scottish Fete

The Cape Fear Valley, center of North Carolina's Scottish population, is a busy place these days. Kilts and tartans have been taken from the mothballs and the practicing bagpipers are wheedling furiously. The whole section is busy preparing for its greatest Scotsmen's holiday since the days of Flora MacDonald—a three-week celebration which opens at Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, Oct. 14. "The Highland Call," which seems destined to become as perennial as the author's other historic work, "The Lost Colony." Tuesday will see the parade of the clansmen, each dressed in his ancestral plaid. Scotch games will be played during the afternoon.

New Tax Bill In Final Stage Of Being Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The way is clear for legislative action this week on the last three major defense measures, the excess profits tax and amortization bill, the House approved $1,470,000,000 Army-Navy deficiency appropriation bill to finance the draft army, and the bill authorizing States to replace national guardsmen who are taken into the regular army.

At the same time, the complicated draft effort has been turned over to a single head with the designation of Lieut. Col. Lewis B. Hershey, taking the job on a temporary basis.

On the legislative front the most important development is the unanimous agreement reached in an unusual over-the-week-end meeting of representatives of Senate and House on the new tax bill. The compromise measure, which is likely to be adopted and sent to the President before the week is over, modifies many of the drastic provisions proposed in the House bill, and supported by the Treasury. Although it increases taxes on the earnings of many corporations it is more liberal in its provisions than the treatment previously proposed by the House.

Object of the bill is to avoid what Mr. Roosevelt called a "new crop of war millionaires" springing from the expected business activity of rearmament. Besides protecting against his unwanted crop, taxes have been adjusted or increased so as to bring in an expected additional $1,000,000,000 in fiscal years hereafter.

Highlights of the measure, as now agreed to:

The so-called Connally Amendment, providing automatic and drastic tax increases with the outbreak of any war, has been dropped.

All corporations normally earning $25,000 a year or over must pay 3.1 per cent higher income tax, making the effective rate 24 per cent.

Excess profits taxes have been scheduled to range from 25 per cent on the first $20,000 of excess profits up to 50 per cent on all above $500,000.

By a five-year amortization provision, firms will be able to write off from taxable income the cost of new defense plant facilities.

The Vinson-Trammell profit limitations on ship and airplane contracts has been suspended for the duration of the tax.

The bill carries a federal insurance provision for all persons in the armed forces.

Two systems are provided for determining the amount of corporations profits which are "excess" and, therefore, subject to the excess profits levy. The first, or "average earnings," would permit a corporation to count as its unused credit 95 per cent of its average earnings over a base period, 1936 to 1939, inclusive.

British Rails Kept Open By Quick Repair Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—While Britain has become accustomed to the daily and nightly raids of German airmen, the four large main-line railways have adopted the motto of the coachman of wild western days: "The mail must go through"—and not only the mail but war supplies, industrial goods, food, children who are being taken to safety, and suburbanites traveling to business.

Whatever is happening "up above" the railways carry on. Night after night railwaymen see that the "lines behind the lines" keep running.

Sometimes they do their work in absolute darkness while raiders circle directly overhead.

Damages Quickly Repaired

In actual practice it has been found that damage to railroads by bombs is quickly repaired. Special gangs are on the watch for bombing "hits," which are only about 5 per cent, and in most cases the relaying of damaged lines and the clearing away of debris is effected with the least possible delay. There may be overnight halts, but a single night's work usually has a shattered bridge sufficiently repaired, for temporary purposes, to be usable early next morning.

Unlike damaged business buildings which are usually abandoned and left as they are, the railroads are quickly put into commission again, and the vast network of railroads through the London area and leading industrial districts enables quick rerouting to avoid delays.

The fact that, whatever has happened during the night, so many among London's suburban millions manage more or less regularly to get to business, is itself evidence of the railways' steadiness under fire and efficiency under pressure.

Gallantry Under Fire

Sometimes in case of railwaymen there is conspicuous personal steadiness under fire—such as the gallantry of two railwaymen who saved an ammunition train which had been bombed and fired at one end by calmly going to the other end, unhooking wagon after wagon and, in the midst of an inferno of blazing ammunition, levering each wagon separately out of danger.

In the war the main-line railways have assumed an increasingly important place in British economy. They must maintain reasonable service for civilians and perform many vital war tasks at the same time.

One is constantly impressed by the consideration shown for civilian passengers. Although all dining and sleeping cars were withdrawn during the first few months of war, these facilities were subsequently restored.

Nonstop Trains Reduced

A glance at the timetable soon proves that nonstop trains have been sadly reduced in number, while the average express stops more frequently and often takes 20 per cent more time. Maximum speeds are lower, mainly because this saves fuel. Punctuality is not an outstanding characteristic, but civilians do not grumble, knowing something of the urgent, heavy loads which British railways have had to handle at short notice.

The wartime schedules no longer show de luxe trains such as the "Hook of Holland Express," resplendent in its two-tone green and chromium-plating scheme—one of Europe's most luxurious trains.

Today's schedules have been compiled to allow for emergency calls. The War Office, Admiralty, and Air Ministry each have a private line direct to the Railway Executive, and special trains averaged over 100 per day during the first four months of the war, these trains being required for the transport of men, guns, vehicles, munitions, rations, tanks, and gas cylinders for barrage balloons. One British railway system alone operated an average of 4,000 goods trains every 24 hours from September, 1939, to May, 1940, an increase of more than 500 trains a day compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Important firms producing armaments under Government control demand supplies of coal and coke for their blast furnaces and steel works, and trainloads are continually leaving and arriving at private sidings in all the industrial areas from Aberdeen to the south coast. Extra passenger trains have had to be organized for those who have been caught in London air raids and missed the last train home.

Notwithstanding all this, more than 25,000 railwaymen have been allowed to join the Army and Navy, while 70,000 others are growing food in their spare time, utilizing more than 4,000 acres of land allotted for this purpose by the railway companies. Yet the tracks are being maintained at prewar standards; coaches are in excellent condition; no signs of deterioration are to be seen.

Senate Is Asked to Except Britain From Johnson Act

Continued from Page 1

the Johnson Act, as well as to provisions which prevent full aid to Great Britain under the Neutrality Act.

No Telling What Will Happen

The fate of the King proposal is uncertain. It provoked no immediate formal debate on the Senate floor. But it is agreed that its introduction is a landmark to changed national sentiment, and that it points the way to the possible next step in American aid. The King proposal combines a number of features. It would:

Suspend those sections of the Johnson and Neutrality Acts which forbid loans or credits to Great Britain:

Empower the President to make loans to the British through the Export-Import Bank or other agency:

Empower the President to scale down the British war debt to the United States to the same degree provided in the generous terms of the Italian April 28, 1926 settlement;

Authorize and direct the President to enter immediate negotiations with the British for the acquisition of islands and possessions in the Pacific that would serve as adjuncts to the country's defense program.

The only exemption to the Johnson Act under the King proposal would be Britain.

Senator King is a "lame-duck" anti-New Deal Senator who has gone along with the Administration's foreign policy. His bill was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee whose ranking minority member is Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, isolationist, and author of the Act barring the loans. A political aspect of the situation is that Mr. Roosevelt has recently attacked Senator Johnson as an isolationist, and denounced him as no longer a "liberal"; while Mr. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, has praised Senator Johnson highly and in effect appealed to him to support the Republicans in carrying California.

Senator King declared in the Senate the "attitude of Japan" made it necessary to "protect our interests" in the Far East.

"The time has come," he said, "when we must do everything possible to aid England in her fight not only for the preservation of Britain but for the preservation of democracy."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, Majority Leader, said today that there is "little chance" of congressional action this year on the King proposal. He said the resolution was not sponsored by the Administration.

Senator King told reporters today he hoped to get action on the proposal before the session ends, but that he guessed his chances "aren't very good."

Willkie Faces Critical Test

Continued from Page 1

tends to bring every issue of the campaign into sharp focus during this period and to document still further his principal charges against the New Deal.

In Detroit the Republican leader had his parade routed through the industrial and least pretentious sections of the city, and while the loudest and most persistent hecklers were as usual the children, there was much evidence of that Roosevelt support from labor which is the particular object of Mr. Willkie's "crusade" at this time. His vigorous defense of labor's social gains won him applause as did his earlier declaration that "it is my feeling that the job of Secretary of Labor is distinctly a man's job."

Acclaimed by G. O. P. Women

Whether this was a very ingratiating introduction to his evening address before the annual convention of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs could not promptly be seen. But in any event more than 2,000 women Republicans from all parts of the country joined with some 12,000 Detroiters to give Mr. Willkie a generous acclaim at the Olympia Auditorium and he told his women listeners that "the fate of democracy is in your hands." He asked them to join with him in helping to restore that faith which makes democracy strong.

"For almost eight years," he said, a little group of cynics called the New Dealers has been in control in this country—cynics whom we did not elect and who have no faith in us.

"It is because they do not trust us that these men have constantly sought more power for themselves and the Chief Executive.

"It is because they do not trust us that almost every problem is declared to be an emergency—an excuse to add still more power to the Central Government."

Mr. Willkie announced that if elected he intended to retain the principal members of the Defense Commission and to increase its authority, but he said he would rid Washington of "the cynics and unbelievers, the nuts and the bunk artists."

"My administration," he pledged, "will be composed of men who believe in the American people."

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'Dream Highway' Lowers Bars To First Cars in Pennsylvania

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 1 (AP)—Motorists willing to pay tolls to avoid tortuous routes over the Allegheny Mountains rolled today over Pennsylvania's 160-mile "dream highway," hailed by its builders as the forerunner of a nationwide network of super-highways for national defense.

Twenty-three months after ground was broken for the easily-graded four-lane route between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, ticket-sellers gave the go signal at 12:01 a. m.

The toll for passenger cars is $1.50 for the full route, or $2.25 for a round trip good for 30 days. On shorter trips the fare is a cent a mile. Truck charges range from $3 to $10 for the route, depending on their size, and from two to six cents a mile for shorter distances.

There was no fanfare or ceremony commensurate with the $70,000,000 cost of the express highway and the toil of drilling through the tunnels Andrew Carnegie left partly-finished when he abandoned his projected South Penn Railroad more than 50 years ago. President Roosevelt is expected to dedicate the highway but the date has not been set.

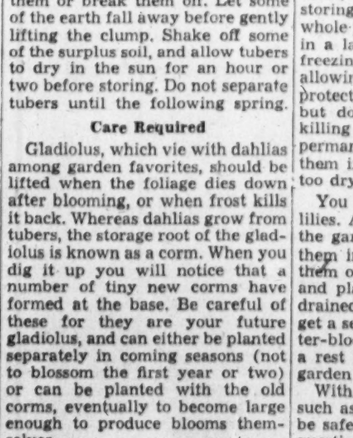
At this eastern terminus, a few hundred spectators stood in the weird glow of sodium vapor lamps; a dozen or so passenger automobiles and trucks waited in the twin westbound lanes. At midnight, two black cats ambled across the gleaming cement. A minute later, a ticket-seller dropped his arm in the gesture of an automobile-race starter, and traffic was under way.

The scene was duplicated at the ten other points of entry between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Although the highway was designed for speed, with grades no greater than 3 per cent, sweeping curves, and seven tunnels through the Alleghenies, users were held down to 50 miles an hour for an experimental period. Test cars bettered 100 miles an hour before the turnpike was opened.

There are no traffic lights or intersections. "Cloverleafs," bridges and underpasses speed the motorist over or under crossroads. The four lanes divided by a center strip narrow to one lane in each direction only at the tunnels.

Congressional leaders and military experts toured the highway before it was completed and praised its value for national defense. Later a National Guard unit attempted a war speed maneuver but was delayed by construction work.



Caring for Garden Bulbs in the Winter

When frosts come we must think about digging up our tender bulbs and storing them for the winter.

Dahlias, although included in our tender bulb department, really grow from tubers. When you dig them up you will find that these have increased and multiplied so that next year there will be anywhere from four to a dozen stems sprouting from one clump. Even seed dahlias grow a clump of tubers during a season. Some people feel that seed dahlias are not worth bothering about a second year, but oftentimes these surprise us and yield very beautiful and some choice blossoms. At any rate it is little trouble to store them if you have room. All they need is a large box where they can be laid upside down in a not-too-dry, frost-proof room at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. A cellar furnace room is usually too dry and warm; a store closet is better, or even a laundry. Some people prefer storing bulbs and tubers in peat moss or sand or sawdust, to prevent extreme drying out.

When the frost wilts down the dahlia plants—as it will among its first visits—cut the stalks to within 5 or 6 inches of the base and allow the plant to stay in the ground for a week. Then, taking a spading fork, loosen the earth around the tubers, being careful not to pierce them or break them off. Let some of the earth fall away before gently lifting the clump. Shake off some of the surplus soil, and allow tubers to dry in the sun for an hour or two before storing. Do not separate tubers until the following spring.

Care Required

Gladiolus, which vie with dahlias among garden favorites, should be lifted when the foliage dies down after blooming, or when frost kills it back. Whereas dahlias grow from tubers, the storage root of the gladiolus is known as a corm. When you dig it up you will notice that a number of tiny new corms have formed at the base. Be careful of these for they are your future gladiolus, and can either be planted separately in coming seasons (not to blossom the first year or two) or can be planted with the old corms, eventually to become large enough to produce blooms themselves.

Do not cut the foliage off your gladiolus unless it has fully ripened (that is, unless it has thoroughly died down after blooming). If frost struck it, store the foliage and corms in an airy but frost-proof room for several weeks. Then remove the surplus earth, the dried foliage, and the mother corm, which was originally planted in the spring and which has now withered and dried. Store in a shallow pan in a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees in a well-ventilated and not too dry cellar. An ounce of naphthalene flakes sprinkled among 100 corms will help overcome thrips.

Tuberoses may be dug and stored in a like manner, although these bulbs are hard to keep in flowering condition from year to year. Galtonia (summer hyacinth) which is hardy in the South, is also a bulb which fails to bloom sometimes in a second season, and therefore the stock should be replenished rather than be depended upon for future bloom.

Can Be Stored

On the other hand, tigridias can be as satisfactorily stored as gladiolus. The atmosphere must be a little dryer, but just as cool and airy. As mice are extremely fond of these tender bulbs they can be stored in fine wire mesh baskets or hung up in bunches with the foliage tied together out of reach of rodents. But where gladiolus and dahlias can and should have some moisture in the air, tigridias must have a dry atmosphere; moisture tends to rot them.

Cannas may be stored in shallow boxes with a layer of sand over them, though many people advise storing them in soil, lifting the whole plant right up and placing it in a large old pot. Do this before freezing, watering them well and allowing them to get settled in a protected, out-of-the-way place, but do not leave them out in a killing frost. With the coming of permanent cold weather, take them into a cool cellar that is not too dry.

You can have fun with calla lilies. After digging them up from the garden in the fall and storing them in cool, airy darkness, bring them out after a couple of months and place them in a pot of well-drained garden loam and you will get a second bloom. Likewise, winter-blooming callas may be given a rest period, then planted in the garden for late summer bloom.

With some half-hardy bulbs such as montbretias, it is better to be safe than sorry if you live in a questionable climate. Dig them up and store them similar to gladiolus, in shallow trays or boxes so the air can get at them, in dark, cool cellars, not too dry.

Emily Seaber Parcher

A Tuesday Feature

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America Prepares to Pick Its Leaders

This year the United States elects a President!

Five weeks from today nearly 50,000,000 people will go to the polls to choose not only their Chief Executive but also their Congressmen, the Governors of their States, and a host of lesser officials.

Months of political campaigning, maneuvering, speechmaking, and buttonholding will have preceded the decision. Candidates are going up and down the land discussing the issues and contributing in their way to the education of the populace.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, has completed a 7,000-mile speaking trip and has said he will continue in action every day until election. President Roosevelt discusses national affairs from time to time in dedicating public projects or inspecting defenses. Former Secretary Wallace, nominee for Vice-President, aids the President by taking the brunt of the Democratic campaign, while Senator McNary gives his support as running mate to Mr. Willkie.

Privilege of Democracy

On November 5 the voters will cast their ballots, for State and local offices as well as the Presidency. In this act they will exercise one of the privileges for which free governments are distinctive and by which they are maintained.

In this way the issues of the present campaign will be settled in America when the candidates and their spokesmen have done talking about the questions of the third term, the New Deal, the WPA, effective national defense, aid to Britain, regulation of business, stimulation of employment, budgets, debts, taxes, and other similar subjects.

Millions of people throughout the world are without voice in the regimes that govern them, tax them, control their information, ration their foodstuffs, regulate their opportunities, decree their wages or prices, burden them with armaments, and get them into wars.

Democracies may be obliged to submit also to some of these disciplines to meet the authoritarian thrust, but their people participate in making the decisions and keep the reins of freedom in their hands when the crisis has passed.

The decision in the coming election will not be by any 99 per cent vote, as in the "Vote Ja" plebiscite which fastened dictatorial rule on Germany. It may be a 60-to-40 decision or 51 to 49, but whatever the result it will be supported by 100 per cent of Americans.

What Makes It Possible

That is the democratic way. The majority rules, subject to definite limitations on what it may do to the minority.

And largely because we have in democratic countries those guarantees of basic individual liberties, we have a common body of tradition to which all political parties declare allegiance, however much they may differ on immediate policies of management of the Nation.

This civilized loyalty to one crowning and unifying set of ideals makes it possible to enjoy the luxury of an election and an election campaign in which people of varying points of view speak their minds freely and submit the issue to a majority of the voters.

The opportunity of the franchise was not always open to common men even in America. State constitutions drawn during the Revolution gave the people a significant voice in their affairs. But suffrage still was limited to men who had certain amounts of property.

Spread of the Franchise

Gradually these property qualifications were practically all removed. The Fifteenth Amendment gave Negroes the right to vote. And finally in 1920 suffrage was extended to women.

Meanwhile, it may be noted, the franchise was similarly broadened and representation made more equitable by a series of electoral reforms in Great Britain.

Both in America and Britain the base of popular education has broadened with the extension of the electorate. This is necessarily the case in democracies since the vote implies a conscientious choice based on intelligent acquaintance with the issues.

Since, too, the quality of democratic government depends on the interest and wisdom of the citizen, the franchise is a responsibility as well as a privilege. The use of the ballot is not only the symbol but the heart of democracy.

Yet the ballot totals of elections show regularly that several million persons eligible and registered fail to vote. In 1936 approximately 55,400,000 were registered but only some 46,500,000 came to the polls. Before that, in 1932, the registration rolls contained 47,300,000 names but 8,500,000 of these did not vote.

A Civic Responsibility

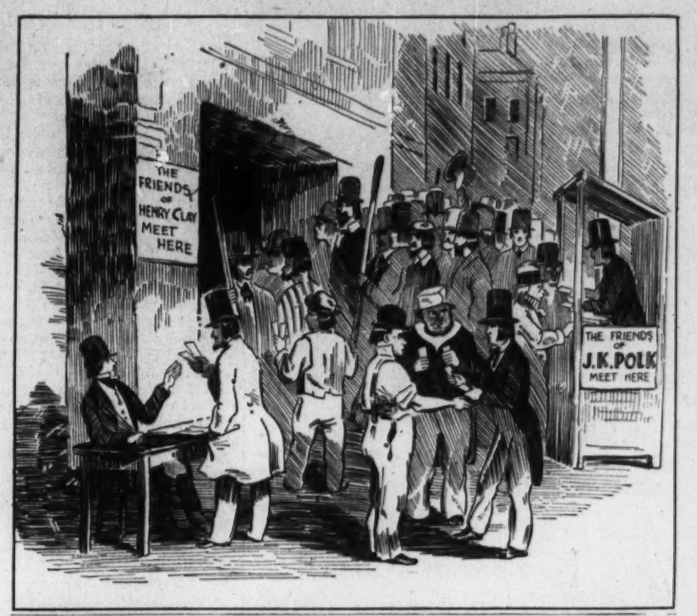
Surely the importance of the ballot is so highlighted this year by world events that every man and woman who is eligible to vote will want to do so. The privilege of the ballot is one that dwellers in a score of countries must envy and that Americans clearly should cherish.

In the series of articles which is to follow daily in this space until November 2, The Christian Science Monitor intends to present the rudiments of the voting and registration laws, a description of the electoral system, a background of the American Presidency, and a summary of the issues involved, as stated by the nominees and their platforms—all for the better information of the voter in forming his opinion and making it count.

Then after the votes are tabulated, the important thing will be for all to remember that whichever party wins, the United States still belongs to all Americans, the interests of the Nation require the unified support of the Government, and humanity at large will benefit from holding aloft the torches of tolerance, freedom, and good will.

Fold on this Line

Polls Then and Now



Upper, Culver Service; Lower, Staff Artist

Above: A polling place in the election of 1844. Adapted for The Christian Science Monitor from an old magazine print.

Below: A woman voter illustrating how a voting machine is operated. In use the curtains around the machine are closed.

The Secret Ballot: How It Was Gained

A few generations ago it was easy to tell how a person voted in America.

At election time men lined up at the polling places and walked past the election officials to proclaim their preferences and be recorded.

In cities the polls sometimes remained open for days while partisans of the respective tickets rounded up their followers and brought them in amid cheering to swell the count.

Albert J. Beveridge in his "Life of John Marshall" describes the voting in Richmond when Marshall ran for Congress in 1799:

"A long, broad table or bench was placed on the Court-House Green, and upon it the local magistrates, acting as election judges, took their seats, their clerks before them. By the side of the judges sat the two candidates for Congress; and when an elector declared his preference for either, the favored one rose, bowing, and thanked his supporter."

An Aid to Corruption

This method of oral voting continued in some places until the 1850's. The publicity of the process not only was uncomfortable in certain instances but it facilitated bribery, since the buyer of a vote could make sure it was cast in his favor.

Then came the custom of turning in written lists of the persons voted for, and as the number of offices to be filled increased, the political parties distributed printed lists for this purpose.

These were the first ballots. They encouraged voting the "straight ticket" since to cast an independent vote it was necessary to scratch out the printed name and write in another—hence the phrase, "scratching" a ticket.

If such electoral methods seem primitive it may be recalled that in the presidential elections in Mexico only this past summer each of the two parties maintained its own polling places and counted its own votes. In Russia since 1938 citizens have been allowed to "elect" members of their Supreme Soviet by casting ballots containing only the name of the official party candidate.

The Australian System

The introduction of a ballot box in American elections provided a measure of secrecy, but as the party ballots were usually printed on colored paper they could readily be identified.

So there arose wide demand for the "Australian ballot" system named for the country where it originated. Under this plan the State furnishes a uniform printed ballot containing the names of all the candidates. This became general in the United States about 1888.

Now the voter marks his choices on the ballot in an individual voting booth, folds the paper and pushes it into an opening in the top of an otherwise closed box to be held for counting. In some states the preferences are recorded on voting machines, which are curtained for privacy.

U. S. Astronomers 'Shoot' Eclipse in Brazil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Furnished with instruments especially designed to capture today's eclipse of the sun, one party of five Washington natural scientists has set up its station near Patos, Brazil, a village some 200 miles inland from Pernambuco, and Brown University astronomers are near Curema. They hope to record more detailed information about the sun than hitherto has been obtainable.

The Washington group, a joint National Geographic Society-National Bureau of Standards Expedition is under the leadership of Dr. Irvine C. Gardner, Chief of the Bureau's optical section. After reaching Pernambuco, the expedition journeyed overland by truck and automobile through Campina Grande to plateau country near Patos in the center of one of Brazil's important cotton-growing regions.

This eclipse is no ordinary one. To begin with it lasts for more than four minutes—nearly five. Circumstances which make such a lengthy show possible involve the relative distances between the earth, the moon, and the sun. The present setup is a particularly fortunate combination of these relative distances. In addition, the sun will be unusually high in the heavens (approximately 54 degrees) at the time of totality.

Special Spectrographs

Two special spectrographs, each capable of photographing a portion of the sun's spectrum 40 inches long, will take advantage of this. Also in service are two small, compact telescope-type corona cameras with which to capture the delicate halo that extends outward around the sun, visible only during total eclipses. Dr. Gardner brought along his giant telescope camera designed several years ago for use in Russia.

A complete motion-picture record in color will show the eclipse from the appearance of the first nick in the sun's disk until the moon has completely passed across its face. The program also calls for photographs of the "flash spectrum" of the sun at the two instants when this phenomenon is visible, that is, just before and just after totality; repeated photographs of the coronal spectra during totality; special large photographs of the corona in black and white and in color; records of the polarization of coronal light; radio-reflecting layer measurements; studies of sky brightness, sky radiation, sky spectra and temperature, and density changes in the atmosphere during totality.

Previously, observers have had to man their cameras and instruments personally, never really "seeing" an eclipse. This time it will be different. The instruments will be "tied together" so they will operate automatically.

Automatic Operation

After the cameras and scopes had been set up and the staff had completed numerous rehearsals, working out the program in detail, a roll of paper, like a player piano roll was punched with holes and slots to run through a "program clock." Through the open spaces electrical contacts will be made so that at the proper moments shutters will be opened or closed, films will be wound and suction applied to hold films in the proper planes.

Also in the vicinity, but farther inland, is Professor Smiley of Brown University and Dr. Alice E. Farnsworth of Mt. Holyoke College, working with a Schwarzchild camera, a Schmidt, and spectoscopic apparatus.

Judge, Son of Immigrants, Is Proud To Make Einstein Citizen of U. S.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1 (AP)—Federal Judge Phillip Forman welcomed Prof. Albert Einstein to American citizenship today with an observation that the scientist's "presence here becomes America's gain."

Judge Forman, pointing out that he himself was the son of immigrant Jewish parents, said:

"I am deeply cognizant that only in America would it be possible for me to occupy the position which I do as the representative of my country. . . ."

"In our concept he was created equal with all men," said Judge Forman of the German-born scientist in remarks prepared for induction of 100-odd new citizens including the refugee who is now living in nearby Princeton.

"You will observe," Judge Forman said, that Dr. Einstein "is admitted to citizenship here in the same democratic method as are all others, but the simplicity of these ceremonies is characteristic only of that which is America.

"It does not detract from our privilege of providing a homeland for this man who thinks in terms of all the universe. Because of his race, his writings were burned and he was forced to flee from his native land. In our concept he was created equal with all men and his presence here becomes America's gain.

"How well is the lesson of America here exemplified! I know how he and all of you today realize the impact of that lesson for I, too, am the son of immigrant parents of his race. I resort to the personal only in a spirit of humble gratitude. . . .

". . . No price can be placed upon the value of the freedom we enjoy and, just as immigrants and sons of immigrants created that freedom with sacrifice, so other imigrants and sons and daughters of immigrants will repel any threat against that freedom. The light will not go out in this country.

"We will hand it on undiminished to the generations yet to come, even though it means the sacrifice of our fortunes and our lives, as it did those of the founders."

No Depreciation Here

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 30 (AP)—The car D. C. Sowers bought in 1914 for $37 seems to have been a good investment.

When he drove the Model-T into town the other day, a man offered him $500 for it.

Drafted Men to Get Chance To Study for Commissions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The War Department incorporated in its conscription program today three more measures to facilitate the training of men drafted for service, to encourage their initiative and to foster their morale.

Top item was formation of an entirely new peace-time system of army tactical corps commanders whose "principal function" will be to train regular army, national guard and drafted troops.

The Army simultaneously made known yesterday its intention of giving trainees an opportunity to qualify for officers' commissions, and also announced the allotment of $2,594,152 for athletic equipment, books, service clubs and motion picture theaters to provide additional entertainment at training centers.

Disclosing for the first time that draftees would be given an opportunity to raise above a sergeant's grade, General George C. Marshall said that plans were being made for "candidates' schools" which picked enlisted men might attend for the last three or four months of their year's training to work for lieutenants' commissions.

The Chief of Staff also announced that nine tactical corps would be formed to control the training of the Regular Army and National Guard units into which draft trainees will be absorbed.

By that method, training will be separated from the supply and "housekeeping" functions now performed by the commanders of nine army corps areas, which are geographical units. The tactical corps will consist of army divisions, not geographical regions.

Applied to Continental United States for the first time, the system of tactical corps commanders is a peacetime adaptation of the organization used by the A. E. F. in France. In 1917-18, however, the prime function of the tactical corps was fighting, not training. The service of supply had the duties now left to peacetime corps areas commanders.

Each tactical corps generally will have three divisions, sometimes four, numbering 18,000 men in each National Guard division and 13,000 in each regular division, when at full strength. In addition, each corps will have 13,000 specialized troops not attached to any division.

The "candidates' school" for enlisted men also is a domestic, peacetime adaptation of an A. E. F. institution.

However, the school is not expected to take large numbers of men—only the cream, inasmuch as the Army already has reserve officers for 2,000,000 soldiers.

F. C. Harrington

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Col. F. C. Harrington, who passed on here last night, capped a long Army career by becoming head of the vast Federal Work Projects Administration. A native of Bristol, Va., Colonel Harrington was the No. 2 man in his class when he graduated from West Point in 1909. During the World War, he served as an instructor of engineers and also saw brief service in France. He joined the WPA in 1935 and three years later succeeded Harry L. Hopkins as head of the agency dispensing work relief to millions.

In Washington, Colonel Harrington was described today by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, as "a sincere and conscientious public servant."

Mr. Woodrum, Chairman of a House Committee which investigated WPA, expressed belief that Colonel Harrington's "ambition was to make the work relief program what I am sure Congress meant it should be, namely, a helping hand to deserving citizens who, through no fault of their own, were in need of assistance."

Howard O. Hunter, Deputy Commissioner under Colonel Harrington, is to serve as acting head of the WPA until a new Commissioner is chosen.

Arias Cabinet Indicates 'Middle of Road'

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 1 (AP)—Dr. Arnulfo Arias, who shattered precedent by winning the Presidency at the age of 39, chose a politicaly youthful Cabinet in preparation for his inauguration today.

Dr. Arias set another precedent by arranging an open-air inaugural ceremony in the National Stadium which holds 30,000 spectators.

Observers said his key Cabinet choices indicated a middle-of-the road foreign policy with a friendly attitude toward all nations.

Dr. Arias studied in the United States, attending Hartwick College, New York, the University of Chicago and Harvard Medical School. His first professional work was in Boston.

In 1931 Dr. Arias headed the national revolutionary coalition which forced Florencio Harmodio Arosemena to resign from the Presidency. Later he supported his brother, Harmodio Arias, in a successful Presidential campaign.

Dr. Arias has served as chief of the Government Hygiene Department, Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works and Minister to France and England. In the campaign this year his opponent, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, withdrew.

Members of the new Cabinet:

Government and Justice—Dr. R. A. de La Guardia, now Superintendent of Santo Tomas Hospital.

Foreign Relations — Raul de Roux, now Minister to Colombia.

Finance—E. Linares Jr., a highway engineer.

Education—Jose Pezet, long a Panamanian educational leader.

Hygiene and Development—M. V. Patino, an engineer.

Commerce and Agriculture—E. B. Fabrega, now Minister to Cuba.

A realm of romance by an autumn sea

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

The sea speaks a language of special meaning to all who love blue horizons.

More inviting still is the gay array of pleasures at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Outdoors: golf, cycling, tennis, riding on the beach. Indoors: concerts, plays, squash and badminton, and generous, tempting meals. Restricted clientele. This is a prime season to be at the shore. Christian Science Church in our block.

Write for color folder

LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT CO.

On the Boardwalk

ATLANTIC CITY

The Only Shoe Store of its Kind in the City!

It looks like a specialist's consultation room; and that wasn't my intention at all when I started in business nearly a quarter of a century ago. I suppose it's the result of my deep-rooted conviction that the most important aspect of footwear is FIT!

You see, I've always specialized in fitting the hard-to-fit foot — and that includes even abnormal feet.

As it happens, most of my clients are people with normal feet who want to KEEP them normal—and fashionable, too! As a result, I hardly ever sell a shoe "out of stock." You select a smart model, and then I either adapt the shoe or build it specially to compensate for your personal foot peculiarities.

I suppose what I really make is style-conscious "custom-fit" footwear at the price of ready-made shoes. And they tell me I have the only shoe store of its kind in the city. Come—and see for yourself!

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN $7.50 up

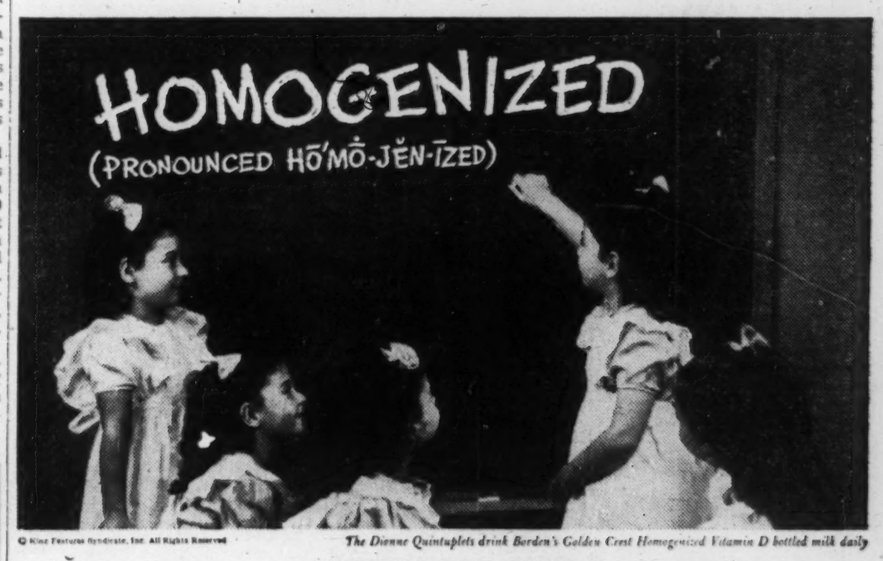
Children's shoes are priced according to size.

Ralph W. Merians

222 East 57th St., N. Y.

Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves. Open 9:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Telephone Plaza 3-7676



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The Dionne Quintuplets drink Borden's Golden Crest Homogenized Vitamin D bottled milk daily

For you and your children

THIS may be the first time that you have ever seen the word "homogenized." For you and for your children, this word is truly important, for it means the greatest scientific improvement in milk since pasteurization.

This homogenized milk is extra creamy, extra rich, extra nourishing. It looks better. It tastes better. It *is* better for you. Why?

Because, in homogenized milk, each drop of cream is broken up into many tiny particles. The cream, therefore, is evenly distributed throughout the milk from top to bottom. It's rich and creamy to the last drop.

Because, by this same process, those various vitamins present in the cream are not in any way lost or changed, but instead are also distributed throughout each quart of milk with the cream.

Because Golden Crest Homogenized Milk is easier to digest—many infants and folks who have not always liked regular milk now enjoy and thrive on Homogenized Milk.

We urge you to try this better milk . . . so much better for you in every way. Just ask your Borden Man.

Borden's

HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN "D"

P. S. Save money. Have Borden's Homogenized Milk delivered in the new 2-qt. Econo-way Containers—at least 1½¢ a qt. saving, 2¢ if you average a Container a day.

French Rout in Indo-China Laid to 'Hold Fire' Order

HANOI, French Indo-China, Oct. 1 (AP)—Wounded survivors, disheartened French officers and footsore stragglers pieced together today their version of the Japanese attack which last week routed the defenders of Langson, strategic point on the northern border of harassed French Indo-China.

They all said the fight was forced on them after they had been informed an amicable agreement had been reached to settle the Japanese demands on the colony.

Sixty-five seriously wounded French Indo-China Annamites (native troops) were brought here by train, truck and plane.

In three days the Japanese succeeded in wiping out a month's defense preparations. They captured the French General and his staff with several thousand of his French Legionnaires and colonial infantrymen.

The stories of these men, some of them uncomplaining five to seven days after they had been wounded by bullets and bomb fragments, added up to the fact that someone underestimated the Japanese ability to nullify French artillery superiority and launch a surprise assault at pistol range on Langson's tightly protected rear positions.

Held Up Flanking Move

One officer, whose men held up a Japanese flanking movement for two days, said he was given to believe that the Japanese on the Indo-China border were not equipped to attack. However, against his outpost position, manned by a few machine guns and trench mortars, the Japanese hurled three tanks backed up by mountain artillery and planes.

He feared only four members of his platoon escaped.

Another officer told how he blew up his battery of 155 milimeter guns—which like nearly all the French artillery were placed to stop a frontal attack—when Japanese machine-gunners poured in fire from the rear.

He said several other battery commanders tried to move the guns to turn them against the Japanese, but their transport mules became panicky.

"Hold Your Fire"

The officer said that when the end of the fighting came he had fired only 30 out of his 2,000 rounds of ammunition because he was ordered to hold his first unless attacked. This despite the fact, he said, that he saw Japanese moving around the French flanks within easy range.

[The order to "hold fire unless attacked" was given by the French on Sept. 23, when the situation, following the original French agreement to permit Japanese troops to enter Indo-China, became confused.]

One of the officers who was in the thick of the Langson fight said that his machine-gunners took a heavy toll of Japanese infantrymen crossing a vital bridge, but that they continued to advance.

This officer said the assault on Langson was delivered after the City had been encircled by Japanese units attacking with submachineguns, pistols, and bayonets from all directions.

A night attack, he said, caused such confusion that friend and foe alike were mowed down by cross fire.

A Polish medical orderly, member of a French regiment, said that after the French capitulated the Japanese occupied barracks and large buildings and herded their prisoners into heavily guarded enclosed places where they received one meal of rice daily.

Japan's Axis Act Assailed in China

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 1 (AP)—Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Chung-Hui struck out at Japan's entry into the Rome-Berlin Axis, declaring that China would "never recognize the 'new order in greater East Asia' and especially refuses to recognize Japan's so-called leadership therein."

"The pact entirely ignores and obviously attempts to destroy the legitimate positions, rights and interests of other European and Asiatic countries as well as those of non-European and non-Asiatic powers in Europe and Asia," Mr. Wang said.

The Chinese people and Government, he said, "are firmly resolved to struggle for maintenance of a legitimate world order."

Japanese Entry Into Canada Hit

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 1 (Canadian Press)—Vancouver's City Council indorsed a resolution yesterday asking the Dominion Government to shut off Japanese immigration to Canada and to deport immediately any Japanese found guilty of disobeying the law.

The action followed by a few days Japan's alignment with the Rome-Berlin Axis, with which Canada is at war.

Mayor Lyle Telford issued a warning to Japanese that it would be advisable to discontinue Japanese schools here for the duration of the war.

Knighthood Given To Spee's Defeater

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill lunched with King George VI today at Buckingham Palace.

At a ceremony in the palace, the King formally conferred knighthood on Rear Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, who commanded the three British cruisers in the battle against the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee off Uruguay last December. Sir Henry's forces, the Exeter, Ajax, and Achilles, forced the Graf Spee into Montevideo harbor where it later was scuttled.

King George also received the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair.

Wreck Probe Demanded

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—The German Consul General in Belgrade demanded Sept. 30 that the Yugoslav Government investigate a train wreck on the night of Sept. 28 which destroyed nine tank cars carrying gasoline from Rumania to Germany. The Consul General expressed belief that sabotage may have caused the wreck.

Under Pressure

Wide World

Gov.-Gen. Leon Cayla

Executive of Madagascar, a French colony, is reported to have rejected a British ultimatum to join forces of "Free French" leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Britain Warned On French Zone At Madagascar

VICHY, France, Oct. 1 (AP)—British vessels have been warned to stay outside a 50-mile zone around Madagascar, France's island colony off Southeast Africa, Colonial Ministry sources declared yesterday.

This, they said, was France's reply to a rejected British demand on the Governor-General, Leon Cayla, that he align Madagascar with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of French forces fighting with Britain, or be cut off by blockade.

Britain's blockade threat did not change the Madagascar situation, they said, since the island's 3,000 miles of coast have been blockaded by British warships for more than two months.

Fund for Dakar

VICHY, France, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Colonial Minister, René Platon, announced today that the Government had received a gift of more than 2,000,000 francs raised by popular subscription in little Reunion Island, off the Madagascar coast.

The Governor-General of Reunion asked that 500,000 francs be sent to Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson of French West Africt "to aid victims of the Dakar aggression" (the attempt of "Free French" forces, with British naval support, to take the West African port of Dakar).

The remainder of the fund will be used to aid refugees and French war prisoners, it was announced.

Gandhi's Party Denied Freedom To Oppose War

SIMLA, India, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, was disclosed last night to have informed Mohandas K. Gandhi that the Government of India refused to lift its restrictions on freedom of speech as demanded by the All-India Congress (Nationalist Party).

The Viceroy wrote Mr. Gandhi that the Congress' efforts to propagate the view that all war is wrong would interfere with India's war effort at a critical period.

Mr. Gandhi, who had an hour and 45-minute interview with the Viceroy yesterday, replied that, although the Congress was anxious to avoid embarrassing the British Government, it was unable to "deny its creed in the present critical period of mankind's history."

BOMBAY, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Council of All India Moslem League unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the League cannot accept the Viceroy's invitation to send representatives to the expanded Executive Council and the proposed new War Advisory Council.

The decision followed an interview which the League's President, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, had last week with the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, who offered Mr. Jinnah two Moslem League seats on the Council. The League considers the number too small.

The resolution does not mean, however, that the Moslems will boycott the war or withhold individual aid since Mr. Jinnah has not revoked his permission to members of the League to do any war work they like.

Day Off to Do Washing

BERLIN (AP)—The Minister of Labor has decreed that working women are entitled to one day off each two weeks to do their washing. All of which causes some stir in plants employing many women, as naturally they all want to be off on Friday or Saturdays, the days when hot water is supplied in Berlin apartment houses.

Spain Weighs Bid From Axis To Enter War

Continued from Page 1

operation with the Axis on a diplomatic plane, if this can be consistent with its enlarging friendship for the Axis powers.

Senor Serrano Suner indicated at Berlin that Spain already has fought its war and is gravely preoccupied with the difficult task of reconstruction.

Spain is interested mainly in the disposition of Gibraltar and Spanish Northwest Africa at the end of a successful Axis war. It has no desire to find itself once again the battleground for another peninsular campaign.

Many Spaniards feel that an essentially Spanish solution must be found for problems here. Some believe the war may possibly go so well for the Axis in Egypt that control of the Straits of Gibraltar would not be an immediate necessity.

Nevertheless it is clear from the Serrano Suner trip that Falangist Spain is finding the support of the Fascist powers exceedingly useful, since it lends international prestige and substance to the Government's domestic situation.

Technical Assistance

Moreover, the usefullness of expert Axis technical assistance in establishing and operating Spain's controlled economy is growing increasingly apparent.

The Spanish Government, therefore, may be expected to meet as far as possible the requirements of Berlin—even if they cost the Spanish people further sacrifices, for the Spaniards have an almost indefinite capacity for tightening their belts and enduring what others would find overwhelming.

But agreement with the Axis may well stop short of immediate formal alliance, or an immediate break with Britain.

Rome Conference

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Spanish Minister of Government, Ramon Serrano Suner, began his conference with Premier Mussolini soon after his arrival here from Berlin.

Foreign observers said they believed Senor Serrano Suner and Signor Mussolini would put final touches to an understanding defining Spain's part in Italian-German plans to conquer Gibraltar, but Fascists discounted the possibility of a formal alliance at present.

In general, the Fascist press reflected a belief that Spain could be used in the Axis scheme as a base for attack on Gibraltar without entering into an outright military alliance.

Il Popolo di Roma declared Spain already is "in the political system" of the Axis powers and added:

"Spain's position as it will remain for the present is that of being vigilant and watchful over all that happens in the European world, ready at the opportune moment to use her rights and achieve even with arms her aspirations."

The "right moment" was believed by foreign circles to refer to the time when Britain's collapse would appear imminent, for it is generally agreed that Spain is incapable of fighting a protracted war so soon after emerging from its civil war.

Il Messaggero said the Italians certainly could use Spain's friendship in the Axis service — which was taken by some neutral observers as a reference to Spain's importance as a stepping stone for an attack upon Gibraltar.

Prisoners Freed

MADRID, Oct. 1 (AP) — Gen. Francisco Franco, observing the fourth anniversary of his designation as Chief of Nationalist Spain, announced today the release of thousands of prisoners under sentences of 12 years and a day.

Windsor Furniture Trapped in Riviera

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP) — The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have about abandoned hope of getting furniture and clothing left in their Riviera home when they fled to Portugal during the German invasion of France.

Maj. Gray Phillipps, comptroller of the Duke's household who remained in Lisbon, Portugal, in an effort to negotiate transfer of the Duke's possessions, has joined him here.

The Windsors will have to refurnish Government House almost completely.

They are living in the waterfront home of Frederick Sigrist, London capitalist, while the official residence of the Governor is being repaired and enlarged at a cost of £7,000.

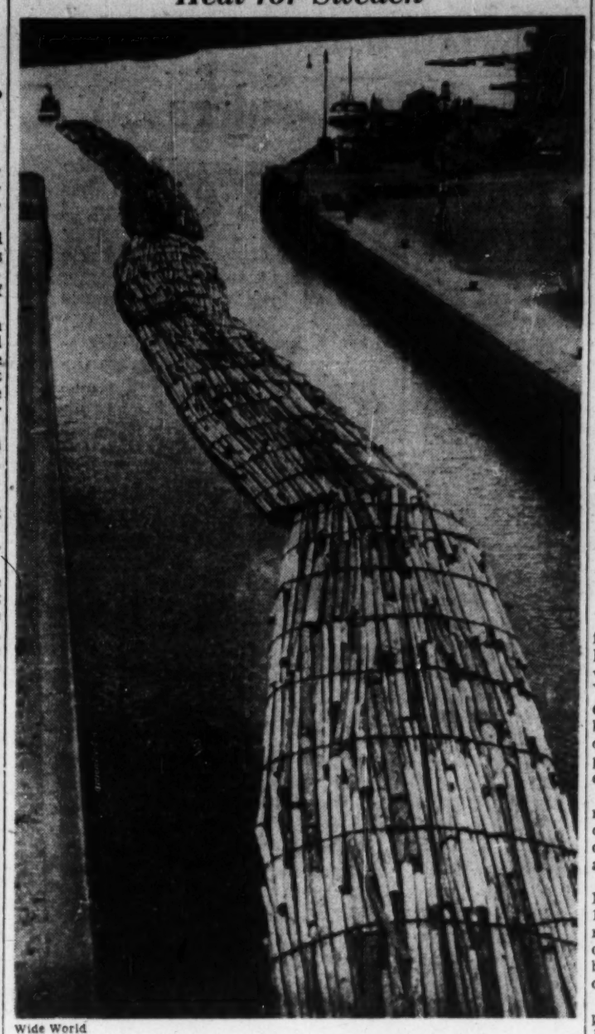
Fleet Visiting Manila

MANILA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Units of the United States Navy's North China fleet, led by the cruiser Marblehead and some submarines, are arriving at the Cavite Naval Base in Manila Bay after spending the summer in North China waters. The visit to the base is made at the end of each summer by the North China fleet.

Help on German Farms

BERLIN (AP)—Netherlands boys and girls from 16 to 18 years are requested to make themselves available to help on German farms. A number have gone already and others are expected. They are paid ten to 15 marks a month plus transportation. Fifteen marks, at the official rate of exchange, is $6.

Heat for Sweden



Wide World

To Take Place of Usual Coal

Sweden's northern forests are this year forestalling any lack of fireside warmth. Last winter the country was completely cut off from coal imports. Here are shown about 160,000 cubic feet of firewood arriving at Stockholm. The wood may need some sawing, but the industrious Swedes will attend to that. It is a fuel supply that is well worth any extra preparation.

Australia Leans to One Party

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 1 (Australian Associated Press) — Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies has called a conference of party leaders for Oct. 4 to discuss the possibility of forming an all-party national government.

Mr. Menzies says it is clear that no party will have a majority in the new Parliament giving it clear authority and power. He adds that all men of good will in all parties must co-operate to produce political stability and prevent disorganization of the war effort, otherwise Canberra, the Federal capital, will be converted into a maneuvering ground until another election is held, and nervous mental energy will be expended which should be reserved for concerted national effort.

Labor Gains

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 1 (CP)—The vote of Australia's soldiers overseas swung the pendulum in Australia's recent election to the side of labor, and narrowed the majority of Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies to two, perhaps three, in the House of Representatives.

The greatest surprise in the week-end count of the soldiers' vote was the election of John Curtin, Labor leader, who himself had given up the Fremantle seat as lost, and had already begun preparations to run for a seat Labor planned to vacate for him.

Decision to participate in a National Government could only be arrived at by an inter-State Labor conference which would have to be called upon to reverse a previous decision against participation. Labor had offered, however, to form an advisory council, to work with the Government.

In view of the close vote the Australian Press demanded formation of a National Government in order to push the Australian war effort. Before the election the Country Party and the United Australians had formed a Government coalition which Labor refused to join.

Japan Watched

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Australian Associated Press) Oct 1—Japan's pact with the Axis powers has arroused apprehension throughout Australia. Minister for External Affairs John McEwen says that the moral for Australia is that she must strain herself to achieve the maximum possible war effort so that she may meet confidently any eventuality.

He added that while it was not stated how far the pact extended into the Pacific, it was clear that Germany and Italy committed themselves to war with the United States if the United States became involved in war with Japan, while Japan undertook to align herself with Australia's enemies if her plans in East Asia were interrupted.

The clear implication was that the British Empire and the United States were to be isolated while Germany, Italy and Japan took what they wanted.

U. S. and Empire Co-operation Held Vital to Mankind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Belief that the future of civilization depends to a large extent upon close association between the British Commonwealth and the United States was expressed by Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Overseas League and the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire, in a recent address here.

He explained that he had never regarded British and American cooperation as something exclusive and detracting from British-Canadian friendship and association. Rather he looks upon Canada as one apex of a triangle with a foot in each continent uniting both English-speaking groups in one force powerful enough to bring about and preserve World peace.

Adolf Hitler's attacks on Britain have brought about a unity in the "Old Country" never seen before, he went on.

A new Britain will emerge after the war, Sir Evelyn also said. Many of the old ways will be discarded. The militia army is serving as a great leavener of classes, he declared.

Russians Migrating To Karelian Isthmus

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP) — Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, said that more than a thousand families are moving from collective farms in Soviet Russia proper to settlements in the new Karelian Finnish Republic ceded to Russia at the close of the Russian-Finnish war.

Pravda said towns and villages devastated and depopulated by the war were being restored.

Spain Detains Paderewski; American Trip Indefinite

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and former Premier of Poland, has been forced to return to Barcelona from Saragossa and probably will face an indefinite delay in his plans to go to the United States, it was learned here Sept. 30.

The cause of the change in his itinerary was not disclosed immediately. He was traveling through Spain en route to Lisbon to catch a boat for the United States, where he hoped to rest on his California ranch.

Berlin Stock Prices Gain

BERLIN (AP)—On the Stock Exchange here, "scarcity of materials led to improved prices for shares in steel, electric, and rubber stocks."

Admiral Evans Takes Charge Of London Air Raid Shelters

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Admiral Sir Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans—to the British of two generations simply "Evans of the Broke"—was named Director today of London's air raid shelters with virtually unlimited power to see that everybody is safe.

His appointment was due to his reputation for getting things done quickly.

[Admiral Evans made several trips to Antartica. He has written books, served as Rector of Aberden University for two years, and saved numerous persons at one time or other at sea.

His most famous exploit was on the destroyer Broke when he revived the primitive form of sea warfare known as "boarding" and sent his ship into the midst of a German destroyer flotilla in the Straits of Dover in 1917. The Broke and the destroyer Swift defeated the six German craft in short order.]

Meanwhile, emergency measures for relief of persons made homeless by bombings were extended with the announcement by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, that 58 emergency feeding centers have been opened in bombed sections of the city to meet the needs of persons whose homes have been destroyed by bombing.

At the same time it was announced that a systematic removal of mothers and children from London areas is being extended to six additional boroughs.

Minister of Health Malcolm Macdonald said that more than 10,000 mothers and children already have been taken into the countryside from eight other boroughs hard hit in the almost incessant Nazi air attacks.

Two thousand more were departing at once, leaving nearly 100,000 still in the affected areas.

Berlin Bombed

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP)—England ruled the air over Berlin for a time last night and early today, making the German capital the key point of bombing raids which spread over the most populous and industrial sections of the Reich.

In Berlin the alarm which sent 4,000,000 residents into the shelters lasted 5 hours and 8 minutes and was the longest of the war.

[A British Air Ministry communiqué today said that, beside the attack on Berlin, R. A. F. bombers attacked oil refineries at Luena and Hanover, an aircraft factory at Rotenburg, a munitions factory near Magdeburg, goods yards and rail communications at Bremen, Ehring, Osnabruck, Mannheim, and Brussels; docks at Cuxhaven and Amsterdam, the Channel ports of Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, and Le Havre and several enemy airdromes.]

The British planes ran into a blast of artillery fire, but crossed and recrossed the city. The raiders apparently concentrated their efforts on the capital's outskirts, where German authorities say most of the city's industry is located.

The British raid also spread over northern and western Germany in the area including the bulk of the country's population and industry.

New Nazi Raids

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—London's anti-aircraft defenses went into action again this morning as scattered German raiders appeared over the capital to resume by daylight a night-long series of raids broken off just before dawn.

Other raiders were sighted almost simultaneously over other parts of England. Two Nazi planes attacked a Welsh town, dropping incendiary and high explosive bombs. Raiders also were reported in the vicinity of a Southeast coast town and also over two Southwest coast towns shortly before noon.

London, meanwhile, counting an estimated 5,000 fatalities and 8,000 wounded in almost incessant September raids, surveyed damage done in last night's raid on London.

London's anti-aircraft barrage, reinforced by cruising squadrons of fighter planes high over the bursting shells, kept most of the raiders back from the central city, the British reported.

An Air Ministry communiqué said German bombers destroyed a number of houses and caused casualties in a Northeastern suburb, but declared "reports indicate that damage generally has not been extensive nor the number of casualties large."

The important shipping section of Liverpool, the Midlands and "several other parts of the country, particularly Southeast England," were attacked, the communiqué said. Casualties, including several fatalities, were reported in an East Midlands town.

Ship Losses Up

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Admiralty reported today that German submarines sank 159,288 tons of merchant shipping in the week ending Sept. 23, or about three times the average weekly loss.

Britain lost 19 ships comprising 131,857 tons, the Allied powers lost three ships totaling 13,006 tons and neutrals lost five ships totalling 14,425 tons, it said.

Germany claims to have sunk 201,862 tons during the week cited, the Admiralty observed.

It said that German and Italian war losses up to Sept. 29 reached a figure of 1,358,000 tons.

In addition, it reported, "some 33,000 tons of ex-neutral ships which had been seized or brought under enemy control have been sunk."

Meanwhile the decision of a lower court that Lloyds Underwriters were not responsible for the cargoes of goods on ships held in German or Italian ports or on German or Italian ships scuttled by their crews was appealed today. It was indicated that the appeal would be expeditetd and that the House of Lords would be called on for final judgment.

The cases appealed involve goods worth millions of pounds.

French in Desert

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 1 (AP)—British headquarters disclosed that a number of French soldiers who came here to continue the war after France collapsed were serving in the western desert against the Italian offensive into Egypt. There also is a "large French reserve" in Egypt ready to take the field when training is completed.

Envoy Sees Crash

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph Kennedy watched a German raiding plane crash near his country estate last evening after it came so close he could "almost count the buttons on the pilot's coat," he said today.

The Messerschmitt fighter plane, crippled by anti-aircraft fire, struck in Windsor Great Park, which adjoins his estate.

'Thermos' Bombs

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 1 (AP)—Italian raiders attacking British troops in Egypt are using a new type of aerial bomb known to the British as the "thermos" because of its resemblance to a vacuum flask, it was disclosed.

The 10-pound missile is about thirteen inches long. An aluminum casing around its upper part rips off in descent and the bomb does not explode upon impact with the ground. Instead it becomes alive and ready for explosion if touched thereafter or if vibration from a passing truck shakes it.

Searching parties have been exploding them from a safe distance.

Time-Bomb Heroes Get George Cross

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 1

The Ministry of Information announced today that the George Cross had been awarded to Lieut. Robert Davies and Sapper George Cameron Wylie of the Royal Engineers for gallantry in removing a German time-bomb which had threatened historic St. Paul's Cathedral.

The George Cross is one of two new orders instituted only last week by King George VI and ranks next to the Victoria Cross, Great Britain's most prized decoration.

Britons on Trial in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Two of the prominent British businessmen arrested in Japan's anti-espionage campaign have been given suspended jail terms and four others assessed fines ranging from 200 to 500 yen ($46 to $115), an authoritative source said today.

Yesterday Domei, Japanese News Agency, said 10 Britons had been indicted and seven of these convicted on charges of violating the official Secrets Law and the Army and Navy Codes. What punishment was given the seventh man convicted, if any, was not disclosed. Five others are still under examination, Domei said.

The arrests were made during a nation-wide hunt for alleged spies in mid-July. Following this action Britain disclosed an empire roundup of Japanese, including the London representatives of the powerful Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests.

Although the British contended their action was in nowise reprisal, and most of those arrested, including the two London businessmen were released, the incidents accounted for one of the sharpest rifts in Japanese-British relations.

The tension eased somewhat for a time, but increased again with the recent arrest of six Japanese in Singapore. The Japanese Foreign Office was reported to have delivered a sharp note last week in a subsequent conference with the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie.

Later Singapore dispatches said all but two of the Japanese arrested there had been released.

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France Puts Refugees to Work; Citizens Prepare for Lean Winter

By William Henry Chamberlin
Former Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Millions of Frenchmen will be cruelly disappointed by the ever growing shortage of food and other commodities which promises to make the first peace winter a much more severe trial for the French people than was the war winter. The meat ration is now down to about a pound a week, the sugar ration to about a pound a month; there are various restrictions on the use of butter and milk, and a small bar of laundry soap once a month is apparently all that the French consumer can count on. Fresh bread can no longer be sold; and the French, the most epicurean diners-out in the world, have seen the the menus of their restaurants whittled down by official decree until they are very pale shadows of their former selves.

France's experience reveals another aspect of the guns versus butter controversy. It shows that the country which loses its guns will certainly, in the predatory Europe of today, lose its butter, too.

France entered the war with large reserves of cereals from the good harvests of preceding years and with a national economy much more comfortably balanced between town and countryside than was the case either in Germany or in England, where industry predominated over agriculture. At first, one could not notice any shortage of food, except that certain imported articles became more scarce and difficult to obtain.

Early Restrictions Mild

As winter began, two meatless days were instituted; but this represented no real hardship, because pork and ham were permitted on one of the "meatless" days and chicken was thoughtfully not counted as meat. The purpose of this first mild food restruction was to conserve beef for the use of the army.

Toward spring, more drastic measures of food conservation were introduced, largely at the insistence of M. Paul Reynaud, then Minister of Finance, who was always warning his colleagues in the Cabinet and the people in general that war meant sacrifice. The petits pains, the delicious little French rolls, disappeared. Pastry was forbidden three times a week; and alcoholic drinks stronger than wine were prohibited on three other days. The number of meatless days was increased to three. A "calendar of restrictions" became a feature of the newspapers.

There was a more general realization that the plenty which the Frenchman is apt to take for granted in matters of food was not, after all, inexhaustible. Shortage of labor, the result of the stationary French birthrate and of the losses which the country sustained in the first World War made itself felt as a serious handicap to agricultural production. Agricultural specialists began to publish gloomy estimates of the low yield of the 1939 fall harvest, which had suffered as a result of the mass mobilization of able-bodied peasants and of their working animals.

Certain shortages began to appear; coffee was hard to get and there was a general impulse to hoard sugar and soap. Coal was also not readily obtainable during the severe winter.

Yet in retrospect I am amazed at how well Paris was eating, on the very eve of catastrophe. On the Sunday before the Friday when the Germans entered the French capital, I was dining with an American colleague. The thunder of the distant bombardment could already be heard; refugees from Belgium and from northeastern France had been pouring into Paris for weeks. But the dinner of roast chicken, string beans and mushrooms, with strawberries for dessert, was as good as one could have expected in the most normal times.

Even during the collapse, there was plenty of food on display in Tours. One began to hear of difficulties in obtaining food in the markets in Bordeaux and in other towns of southwestern France. But the main difficulty, provided that one had money, was not so much to get food as to find a place in the hopelessly overcrowded restaurants.

Procession of Decrees

Now, however, the steady flow of decrees on food restriction issued by the Government shows that France is facing a lean future.

The German levy of 20,000,000 marks, or 400,000,000 francs a day, for the army of occupation is in part at least a food tax on France. The division of the country into occupied and unoccupied zones is a serious blow; the unoccupied area has more than its normal amount of population, because of the millions of refugees who fled there, and less than its normal supply of food. For much the greatest part of France's staple cereal and sugarbeet crops come from the regions north of the Loire. In the South are the more specialized crops, the vineyards and the olive trees.

The country has been stripped of gasoline, which makes motor transportation extremely difficult and the blockade adds still more to its problem of provisioning. The generous profusion of food, prepared with unrivaled skill, which was so characteristic of pre-war France, is not likely to return until after the end of the war. It will hardly return even then unless France has free access to its colonies and to overseas markets.

French Food Put Under Rigid Rules

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, Oct. 1

Stringent food rationing went into full effect throughout France today as restaurants were ordered to serve no restricted food—such as meat, bread and cheese—without receiving ration tickets from patrons.

Fowl, fish, and vegetables have not been placed on ration lists.

VICHY, France, Oct. 1 (AP)—The French Government decreed today that foreign male refugees between the ages of 18 and 55 who are unable to return to their own countries should be formed into work groups at the disposition of the Minister of Industrial Production.

The decree specified that the refugees should receive no salaries, but that their families would be given a "living allowance."

Neutral observers expressed belief the measure was especially aimed at a large number of Poles who have been working in French coal mines, Czech, and Spanish refugees.

A second decree issued gave the Minister of Colonies the right to dismiss any colonial functionary on recommendation of the Governor-General.

At the same time, the Government announced sequestration of "all goods, rights, and interests" of former Air Minister Pierre Cot, who is now in the United States. M. Cot recently was stripped of French citizenship.

Paris 'Germanized'

PARIS, Sept. 26 Via Berlin, delayed (AP)—The Champs Elysees, nearest Paris equivalent to New York's Fifth Avenue, looks more like Berlin today than the Capital of France.

Germans have centered many of their activities along the wide park-like avenue, with the Arch of Triumph at one end and the spacious Place de la Concorde at the other.

Walking from Rond Point, with its crystal fountains that play every Sunday, you find a cafe turned into a "soldatenheim" where German soldiers eat and lounge on the terrace.

A little farther on is a "soldatenkino" where German pictures are shown for German soldiers only. Next is a German theater where German-language plays are produced by traveling companies of the Nazi "strength through joy" organization.

The Champs Elysees is a popular place for German officers to stroll and the cafe terraces bordering the avenue invite many of them.

Here is one of the few cafes in Paris with a sign in its windows reading: "For Aryans only."

Along the Place de la Concorde and the arcaded Rue de Rivoli fly rows of German Army flags. Before the Crillon and Meurice Hotels, where high German officers are housed, barriers manned by French police require the public to use the other side of the street.

German band concerts are held several times a week in Paris parks and squares and occasionally troops march through the streets singing.

Paris Styles

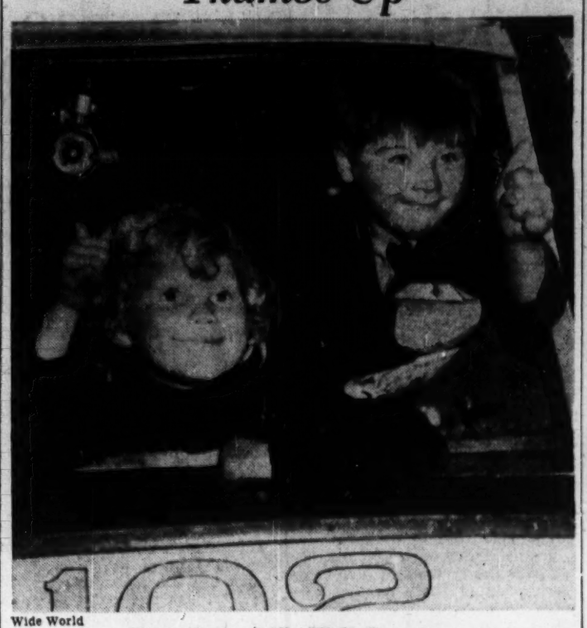
PARIS, Sept. 24 (Via Berlin, delayed) (AP)—Skirt lengths of day dresses have gone to the lowest level reached in five years.

The drop was sponsored by Marcel Rochas in a large collection which showed lengths down to the middle of the calf or 12 inches from the ground.

In the same showing, however, evening skirts climbed. Their hems were two inches above the ankle.

Use of wool plaids dominated the collection with velvets a close second. One streamlined evening dress had a velvet bodice and a wool plaid skirt with jet embroidered pockets. Suits with black velvet skirts and bright wool plaid jackets were shown, as well as black afternoon coats trimmed with plaid and accompanied by plaid muffs.

'Thumbs Up'



Wide World

They Bring All's Well Greeting

Among the British children evacuated to America for the duration of the war are George Houton (left), son of a chimney sweep, and Arthur Hayes, both members of the class of 1934. They reached New York from Montreal, coming over the Atlantic under the auspices of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children and will be placed in foster homes of hospitable Americans.

Man Behind British Defense Made Knight of the Bath

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—The Air Chief Marshal, Sir Hugh C. T. Dowding, whose appointment to be a Knight of the Grand Cross (Military Division) of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath has just been announced, is one of the most striking personalities in the Royal Air Force as well as one of Britain's leading air tacticians.

Sir Hugh, more than anyone else, is responsible for the air defense of Britain which has so efficiently resisted all German attempts to destroy this country from the air. As Air Chief Marshal he has control of fighter airplanes, barrage balloons, antiaircraft searchlights, and observer corps and the speed and efficiency with which he has converted them into first-class war instruments has won the greatest praise from both foreign and British experts.

Sir Hugh is no paper airman. Known to his comrades-in-arms as "Stuffy," he has been a pilot for 27 years and still flies his own machine. He is credited with convincing the British Air Council to put eight synchronized machine guns on the British fighter plane. Maneuverability, firing power, speed is his motto. He kept repeating it month after month until the Air Council finally gave in and the Hurricane and Spitfire were the result.

He also is responsible for the decision to place the cockpit on the Hurricane behind the engine where the pilot would have a maximum of protection. On his own initiative he worked with a firm of glass manufacturers for a year until they developed a pilot's windshield that would shed machine gun bullets.

His military career started in the Royal Artillery but in 1914 he was transferred to Britain's new air force, then known as the Royal Flying Corps. He served with this arm of service throughout the World War, particularly in the Near and Middle East. During the intervening 20 years he has concentrated upon British efficiency in the air and has occupied such important positions as Director of Training at the Air Ministry, Commander of fighting area in the air defense of Great Britain, while from 1930 to 1936 he was a member for research and supply of the Air Council.

Since the outbreak of war he has concentrated particularly upon perfecting the personnel and machines of the fighter command. Results are now known to the world. They are daily recorded in victories of British fighters not only in repelling German air invaders but also in the heroic work they are performing in German-occupied territory.

Sir Hugh's appointment was welcomed also by the general public as official recognition of the great work of the fighter command which has been an inspiration in recent weeks.

Meatless Days

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Hungary's Government has decreed three meatless days a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the Berlin radio reported today in a broadcast dispatch from Budapest.

War Department Cancels C. M. T. Camps for '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has announced that Citizens Military Training Camps which annually have trained about 35,000 young men, will be suspended next summer.

Supplies and equipment are needed for the Army's own intensive training program, it was explained. Graduates of the 1940 white course who have been recommended for the advanced blue course will be permitted to qualify for reserve commissions by applying for enrollment in Army extension courses.

Reich Displeased By Affairs In The Netherlands

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP)—Rumblings of impending changes in Nazi-held Holland echoed in Berlin yesterday with disclosure that Adolf Hitler had held long talks with Anton Mussert, Führer of the Dutch Nazis.

The well-posted Dienst Aus Deutschland News Service reported that Germany "is in no way satisfied with political developments in the Netherlands."

A communiqué issued in Amsterdam announced that Herr Hitler had received Herr Mussert in the Chancellery last week for a series of conferences attended also by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German High Commissioner for the Netherlands; the German Commissioner for Special Services Herr Schmidt, and two of Herr Mussert's lieutenants, C. van Geelkerkern and M. M. Roost van Tonninger.

Repeated Signs of Hostility

Since the German occupation, the Dutch have shown repeated signs of hostility, judging from the number of warnings German officials have seen fit to issue—not to hold Nationalistic celebrations, not to help the British, not to be disloyal to the Germans.

Netherlands unemployed who refuse to work in Germany have been denied the dole. Radio listeners can be fined or imprisoned for two years for tuning in on non-German foreign broadcasts.

What took place at the meetings between Herr Hitler and Herr Mussert was not disclosed, but well-informed persons were convinced the topics were of prime importance for the immediate future of the Netherlands.

Compared With Norway

Dienst Aus Deutschland, which is closely connected with the Government, declared that the new political order in Holland was one which recognized the new political revolution of all Europe.

Added Power For Gestapo Raises Peril

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Extension of powers of the Gestapo—Germany's Secret Police—to include execution of non-German subjects without trial gives some indication of methods which may be used to maintain order in German occupied territories.

This latest decree, marking another step farther away from international standards of justice, has so far only been used against non-Germans within Germany itself.

Thus a Polish worker—not a prisoner of war — was recently given capital punishment for alleged association with a German prisoner of war.

However, increasing severity of Nazi justice in the occupied territories leads to the belief that the new decree may be soon extended to these areas.

The "People's Courts" or Volksgericht, which are theoretically based upon the judgments of experts even though generally dominated by Party political considerations is already in operation in the German-dominated territories.

One of these courts which sat in the ballroom of the Princess Juliana's former palace at The Hague recently sentenced a young nurse to three year's imprisonment for writing on a wall the words, "Down with Hitler." The same court fined an innkeeper £120 and added a six-months' prison sentence for listening in to the Netherlands broadcast from London.

[An Associated Press report from Berlin stated that three prisoners in the Munster Prison were given capital punishment Sept. 28 for mutiny. They were charged with using war conditions—especially confusion during an air alarm—to attempt escape.]

Prison camps in occupied France, such as one at St. Cloud Alencon, are reported to be full of French men and women who have protested or been "guilty" of listening to the British radio. Similar incidents are happening in other occupied countries in increasing numbers, according to reports reaching here.

Gasoline-Saving Plan

BERLIN (AP)—To save gasoline, the German Commissar for Traffic in the Netherlands has ordered that all cars burning more than 15 liters of fuel per 100 kilometers must be holed up for the duration of the war. That includes all cars doing less than 15 miles a gallon.

Geneva Rules on Treatment Of War Prisoners Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Of the many conventions framed at Geneva to alleviate the cruelties of war, one that seems to have survived the stress of modern warfare better than most has been the convention, signed July, 1929, in relation to the treatment of prisoners of war.

Advices received here seem to indicate that the terms of the convention are being on the whole conscientiously observed by belligerents.

This fact has been brought to light amid the outburst of public criticism over the escape of a few prisoners from internment camps in Canada and the modest punishment inflicted on the fugitives when they have been recaptured. No more severe punishment than confinement for 28 days has been given.

Actually the prisoners, at least those who have tried to escape into the rocky wilderness where they had to live on berries and whatever else seemed edible, were glad enough to get back to the interment camp.

The treatment of prisoners and the punishment given those who try unsuccessfully to escape are laid down by the Geneva convention. No penalty can be imposed that is more severe than 28 days confinement. The administration of the camps, feeding of prisoners and housing all follow the terms of the regulation which is under the jurisdiction of an international commission. Observers and inspectors from this body, which is in active and effective operation, visit belligerent countries. One of these inspectors is now making the rounds of Canadian camps. These inspectors hear complaints of prisoners, investigate them, and forward their findings to Geneva. The observers are naturally prejudiced in favor of the prisoners, whose interests are therefore certain to receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration in reports sent to the commission's headquarters. Great Britain has its observers in Germany and in countries occupied by the enemy.

The surest guarantee of the fair treatment of prisoners is the fear of retaliation. Each country will be restrained from the exercise of undue severity or from placing any sort of stigma on recaptured prisoners by the fear that similar or worse treatment might be inflicted on their own soldiers held in concentration camps in the enemy's country.

Attempting to escape is not a crime under the rules of warfare. Being taken prisoner is the crime which subjects the prisoner to court martial when he is again with his own countrymen, and one of the most effective claims to leniency is that the prisoner made every attempt to escape from prison camp. It is thoroughly understood here that the only way to remedy the present situation is to increase precautions against prisoners escaping.

A board of inquiry is now sitting in the camp from which the last escape was made. The report is expected within a few days. After that there will be a general investigation of the whole question by a board that has already been selected by the Minister of National Defense.

Capone Leaders Reported Indicted In Union's Case

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Cook County Grand Jury, investigating charges that gangsters seized control of a bartenders' local union, was reported yesterday to have voted true bills naming four leaders of the syndicate founded by Al Capone.

Charges of conspiracy to extort by threat and violence were reported to have been voted also against Louis Romano, President of the Bartenders and Beverage Dispensers Union, Local 278.

The others are: Frank Nitti, business manager of Capone's dry era combine and current "boss" of the syndicate; Murray Humphreys; Paul Ricca and Louis Campagna.

The inquiry stemmed from court action taken by George McLane, veteran business agent of the union, who obtained a temporary injunction restraining Capone's former associates from dipping into the union treasury and coercing or ousting members.

French Destroyers Pursued by British

MADRID (AP)—A new British pursuit of France's depleted navy was indicated in Spanish Morocco reports that two French destroyers sped through the Strait of Gibraltar followed by several British men-o-war.

The Spanish news agency Cifra, in a dispatch from Ceuta, Spanish Moroccan port opposite Gibraltar, said the French ships, heading into the Atlantic, were trailed at a considerable distance by the British ships. No explanation of this movement was offered.

[The German radio, reporting similar advices from Ceuta, said the "English failed to catch up with the French boats."]

Hitlerized Mayors to Govern 12 Large Rumanian Cities

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 1 (AP)—German Mayors and Deputy Mayors will be appointed for 12 of Rumania's largest cities and towns as part of new privileges granted to Rumania's German minority of about 600,000, it was announced today.

A program to "Germanize" these cities, including Braslov, Timisoara, Arad, Sibiu, Sighisora and Resita, will be under direction of Rima Andreas Scmitt, who has been appointed German Gauleiter (district leader) in Rumania.

At the same time it was announced that German military experts shortly will begin training the Rumanian Army in the Nazi technique of the use of tanks, airplanes and motorized equipment.

It was understood the plan to restore German control to certain cities includes turning over many key municipal positions to members of the German minority.

So far as the German minority is concerned, Rumania has now been divided into three administrative districts with a new Gauleiter appointed for each district. The minorities have their own economic sectional press department and other administrative units.

The "Tageblatt," mouthpiece of the German Legation, said the appointment of Herr Scmitt marks the beginning of a campaign to organize Nazis throughout Europe on "strategic grounds in accordance with their new position on the Continent."

Inquiry Pledged

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 1 (AP)—The British Legation announced today the receipt of a written promise from Gen. Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of State, for a "full investigation" of the cases of five Britons held for seven days by Rumanian secret police. The five were reported to have been arrested on charges of planning sabotage of oil fields.

Tatarescu Arrest

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 1 (AP)—George Tatarescu, who was Premier of Rumania for four years ending in 1937 and again from last November to July 4, has been placed under house arrest, it was announced.

The Government communiqué on his detention said it was for the same reason that 14 other public figures were arrested last week:

"To protect them against violence on the part of the public and put an end to agitations on which they have been working clandestinely and because their past activities are under judicial consideration."

The pro-Nazi Iron Guardists have charged that several of their members were executed under the last Tatarescu regime.

Protest by U. S.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 1 (AP)—The United States Legation filed a strong protest with the Rumanian Government today over the arrest and mistreatment of H. L. Freeman, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., oil man.

The note spoke of the "illegality" of his arrest and reported beating by Iron Guardists and demanded full satisfaction.

Mr. Freeman was arrested last week in the investigation into an alleged plot to sabotage oil wells. He denied implication and declared he had been beaten at Iron Guard headquarters before police took him into custody.

The Legation obtained Mr. Freeman's release.

Correction

In The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 18 a news dispatch from Toronto gave the location of the Belgium Legation in Canada as Montreal.

Belgium has opened a special chancery in Montreal with a view to keeping in closer touch with matters of trade, shipping, and industry, as well as with the large Belgian colony in and around the metropolis. Similar arrangements have been made by the Belgian Government in the United States where the Belgian Embassy officially established in Washington has also a chancery at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Belguim Legation was established in Ottawa in 1937. The Belgian Minister resides at 395 Laurier Avenue East, in Ottawa, in the immediate neighborhood of Laurier House, the residence of the Prime Minister. The chancery of the old Belgian Legation is located also at 395 Laurier Avenue East.

Travel

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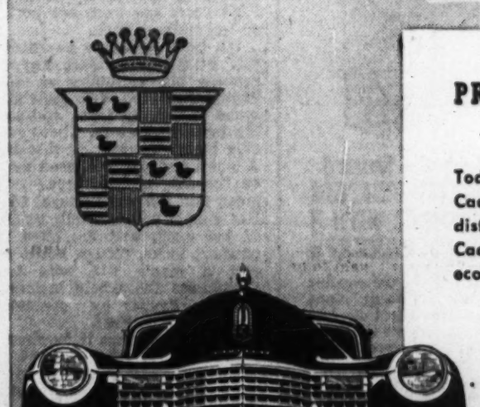

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Current Museum Activities in the Decorative Arts

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

A typical group of men and women, boys, girls, and children listening to a lecturer at The Cloisters, a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In this group are four complete cloisters from monasteries of 1100 to 1400, portions of others, and many architectural details of others.

Free Lecture Program Announced By Metropolitan Art Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Increased opportunities for study and enjoyment of its collections are offered to the public by the Metropolitan Museum in its educational program for 1940-1941. A variety of free courses, lectures, and informal gallery talks are listed in the Lecture Program for October through January, which will be sent free of charge on application to the Secretary of the Museum.

While many of the talks are arranged in related series for the benefit of those who wish to make a more or less extensive study of some phase of the collections, each is complete in itself and may be attended separately.

Week-end courses and gallery talks make up a large part of the Museum's educational activity, and this year's program for Saturdays and Sundays is calculated to appeal to visitors of many tastes and interests.

Illustrated lectures on French Painting will be given by Edith R. Abbot; gallery talks on Saturday afternoons will include courses on Painting Since Cézanne by Roberta M. Fansler; Silverware by Ethelwyn Bradish; Subject Matter in Egyptian Mural Decoration by Edwin L. M. Taggart: Four American Painters by Alfred Busselle, Jr.; Our Roman Heritage by Stuart M. Shaw, as well as separate talks on other subjects.

Among many lecture courses announced are those on A Survey of Painting from Egyptian Times to Present-Day America; Color and Design, in four sections; Religions of the East; Costume and European Ceramics; Conventions in Egyptian Sculpture; the Decorative Arts will be studied in many aspects.

The Medieval art and architecture of the Metropolitan Museum is located at The Cloisters, Tryon Park, where several series of lectures will be given on subjects relating specially to the material here, and to the portions and the section f ancient buildings which compose the present structure.

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Air Treatment In Homes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The future of residential air conditioning rests with the architects and builders of future homes. Makers of equipment are co-operating in every possible way to educate them and the general public by more intelligent selling and by pointing out the advantages of true air conditioning," writes John Elting in Forbes Magazine.

"Some builders and real estate promoters have done much harm to the industry by advertising air conditioning which is not truly that. The evils of such practice will gradually disappear when buyers learn more about air conditioning and have more experience with its operation."

True summer air conditioning includes not only cooling the air, but also drying it and circulating it. For true winter air conditioning, there must be not only warming of the air, but moistening and circulating of it. Preferably, the air should be filtered at all times.

"The future of the industry in this residential field can be determined in part by past experience," Mr. Elting continues. "For while the number of apartment houses is proportionately few, the number of homes making up the potential market is great. More than 6,000,000 homes in the country belong to families with incomes of more than $2,000. And over 2,000,000 of these are adaptable to complete air conditioning."

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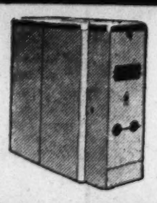

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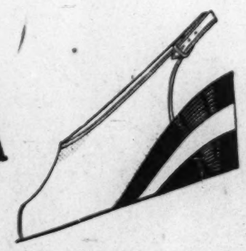


For the first time, women may wear high heels and yet be on perfectly solid footing. Wedge heels are more than a novelty of design, they're a boon to comfort. Shoe experts who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are careful to offer shoes of good construction as well as the last word in streamlined design.

An All-Americas Competition In Furniture Design

New York

Two competitions for design of home furnishings were announced yesterday by the Museum of Modern Art, here. The first is open to any resident of the United States except employees of this Museum. The second invites entries from residents of the 20 other American republics to the south of the United States and including the West Indies. The contests differ in some phases of purpose, but are alike in offering attractive awards, including contracts with manufacturers for producing winning designs.

In the United States section, the subjects are grouped in nine categories, six of these naming furnishings of designated rooms or uses; two classes for fabrics, woven and printed; the ninth is lighting equipment other than built-in fixtures. In this Competition I, the aim is to bring to the front a group of designers capable of creating useful and beautiful surroundings within the home.

Trade and Industry Co-operate

That the best designs which appear through this project may be brought onto the market, manufacturers and stores are co-operating with the museum, ready to commission winning designers. The Museum will conduct the competitions and will consult on design during production, but will take no part in making or selling any finished goods.

Regarding the character of designs desired, Mr. Noyes, Director of the contests, says that many pieces of furniture now in common use are inherited types, and today's pattern of living has adapted itself to them rather than determined them. He believes that the best designs submitted will inevitably be contemporary expressions, and will reflect today's social, economic, technological and esthetic tendencies and possibilities.

To allow as much freedom as possible for new ideas, no specific pieces will be called for in this program. Designs are desired which provide adequately and handsomely for the various normal activities of a typical American family in the middle-income group.

For Southern Countries

Competition II, for residents of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and the countries of South America, has a slightly different plan. Its purpose is to discover designers of outstanding imagination and ability in these neighbor countries, and bring them to New York for a few months stay.

Thus it is expected that the visiting winners will contribute ideas for using materials and methods of their native countries —ideas that might be applied in the design and making of furniture for the requirements of All-Americas. To this end, each entrant in this group is required to submit original drawings for "about four" pieces, from among those found in the usual rooms and an outdoor area.

Winners in this group will receive a round-trip ticket to New York and $1,000 for expenses for a three or four months stay. During this time they will work with the Museum, endeavoring to have produced what they have designed. At least three such awards will be made; possibly six if sufficient ability shows itself in the entrants' work.

Judges for both competitions will be:

Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect and furniture designer; Professor of Architectural Research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Alfred H. Barr, Jr., Director of the Museum of Modern Art.

Catherine K. Bauer, Special Consultant to the United States Housing Authority.

Edgar Kaufmann, Jr., Design Editor of New Directions, Merchandise Manager in Home Furnishings of Kaufmann's Department Stores.

Edward Stone, New York architect.

Entry blanks and printed program of rules and conditions will be mailed upon application to the Competition Director:

Eliot F. Noyes, Director Department of Industrial Design, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, New York, N. Y.

C. G. B.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

This bronze Egyptian statuette, shown full size, was made 945-663 B. C. It is believed to be the head of a lady's staff or cane.

New Treasures on Exhibition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Two acquisitions of unusual interest are being exhibited this month for the first time at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One is Greek, a marble figure of a sphinx—mythical creature with a woman's head, a lion's body, and wings—probably used as a tomb guardian. This has proved to be the crowning ornament of a gravestone acquired by the Museum in 1911.

The second item is an Egyptian statuette, about four inches high, of a woman seated on a throne which itself rests on the stylized flower cluster of the papyrus plant. There is a round hole in the bottom of the piece, showing that the statuette was originally mounted on a rod, probably a ceremonial staff. It is possible that some young lady who lived in Middle or Lower Egypt almost 3,000 years ago wore her portrait on her walking stick.

We have no exact parallels to this little figure. Most Egyptian bronzes are statuettes of well-known divinities, with their attributes to identify them, and made for temple offerings. There is no clue to the identity of this lady. A small and partly effaced design on the side of the throne might mean that she was of royal blood. Her simple costume tells us little of her rank, and the close wig of short locks, though more usually a man's wig, was worn throughout the whole history of ancient Egypt by commoner, queen, and goddess.

The papyrus base is, however, a familiar form in Egyptian art, and staffs with tops shaped like the papyrus flower are common in reliefs of the same period as this statuette. Of staffs with ornamental figures, the nearest parallel to the Lady on the Papyrus is a pair of gold and silver sticks from the famous tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, which are surmounted with small portrait statues of the king.

* * *

There has been for some time in the Greek sculpture gallery a large grave monument of the archaic period. This monument is in two pieces, the top part, serving as the base for a missing figure, of which only the paws were left. Not long ago the Museum bought fragments of a sphinx, complete except for paws, which has been found to fit exactly on this base. The interest of this important monument has been greatly increased. It seemed a pity to mount the handsome sphinx high above eye level, and so a cast has been substituted on top of the tall gravestone, and the original mounted low, where its bold, live silhouette can be seen from all sides.

Paint Back Surfaces Of Lumber

When erecting door frames, window frames or other wooden constructions which come into contact with stonework or brickwork, the back of the wood should be thoroughly painted. This reduces moisture absorption by the wood which sometimes gives rise to premature paint failure through its peeling off.

The Toledo Museum of Art

This enameled sapphire-blue goblet, shown full size, was made in Murano in the 1400's and has lately been acquired by the Toledo Museum of Art. It is an outstanding example of the supreme glass called Venetian, because first made in the city; later moved to Murano Island near by. The decorations represent a "Triumph of Fame," enameled in light green, blue, red, white, and gold.

Made in Murano, in the 1400's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo

It's a far cry from the fifteenth-century Venetian island of Murano to this twentieth-century city. Lake Erie is not the Adriatic and the bubble-like domes of Venice are hardly mirrored in the Maumee River. Yet, one thing Murano of the Renaissance and Toledo of today do have in common—the manufacture of exquisite glass.

Last week this link was forged anew by the welcome arrival at the Toledo Museum of Art of a case bearing the words: "Convoyed by the British Navy." It assured Director Blake-More Godwin that his latest acquisitions, a precious Murano goblet and a mosque lamp of the 1300's, from Asia Minor, had escaped the Battle of Britain unharmed.

The two pieces were snatched from danger for Toledo's famous Edward Drummond Libbey Collection of glass, when the Eumorfopoulos treasures went on sale June 6 at Sotheby's in London. Both are enameled in color, the mosque lamp in red, white and blue enriched with gold, to form an overall pattern of Arabic lettering broken by horizontal bands of medallions. The inscription bears the name of Nasir al-din Mohammed, son of Arghoun Nasiri. Fittingly, the two objects complement one another in the history of glass-making, for it was from Syrian masters that Venetians learned fundamentals of their glass-blowing and enameling techniques.

This newly acquired goblet well illustrates the high achievements of Murano's glass-blowers and decorators. Its thick, opaque enamel and the character of the applied frieze identify the maker as Angelo Beroviero, gifted member of the family that developed the products for which Murano became famous. The concourse of figures and horses in white, red, blue, light green, and gold against a landscape encircling the sapniture Book. China and lace each of Fame." It is one of those possessions in honor of the personified virtues described in Petrarch's "Triomphi" and beloved of such cassone painters as Pesellino.

Standing six inches high atop its stout stem and velvet-like foot, with a diameter of five and three-quarter inches, it is believed to be the largest specimen of the kind in this country. Three other examples of goblets from the same workshop are in a London collection; the Bargello, Florence; Metropolitan Museum, New York City.

A. B. C., Jr.

Sandwich Glass—A Letter To a Daughter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

My dear Lucile:—

I will gladly send you a longer list of books on various subjects, if you want it, but for an inexpensive general start, what I call the "Books of Moore Knowledge on Antiques" are recommended. These are all written by Mrs. N. H. Moore, all are reprints of much higher priced books, and can be bought through any book store.

They are, Old Glass—European and American; Old Pewter, Brass, and Copper; Old Clock Book; Furniture Book. China and lace each are subjects of a volume by the same writer. These would be called elementary information, which is excellent for beginners, who will later need other facts found in higher-priced books I will not burden you with naming now.

But it was glass you asked about. "Sandwich" glass is good, bad, and just poor. The factory produced from 1825 to 1888, and in that time made the collector's blown pieces, the pressed glass of the early 30's, and the glass of different purely commercial types, up to the time of closing in 1888. During these sixty-odd years they used patterns of all kinds, the first being copies of Irish and English cast glass. In the 1830's they brought out lacy patterns, which are the collector's delight, as well as the commonplace sorts, which you, my darling daughter, called "three mold" glass.

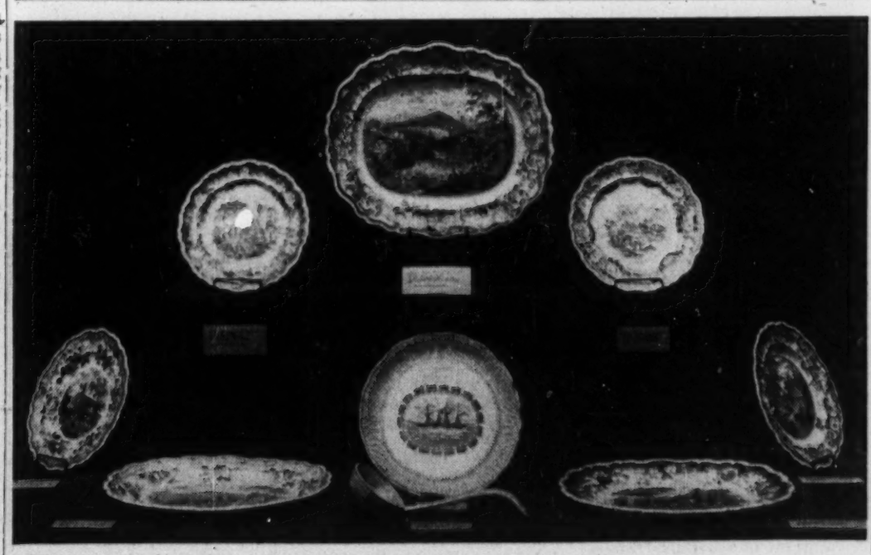
The very common Daisy and Button, Paneled and Unpaneled; Moon and Star; Buckle, etc., were all of the 1870's and 80's. These were factory mass outputs, like the five-and-dime store glass of today, and were given as premiums, as the cheaper glass is now.

The real "three mold" glass that the collectors eagerly hunt for is quite a different matter. It is not at all like heavy pressed glass, which is made in an iron or brass mold, but it is thin and light. It is not usually crystal clear, although that is what the old glass blowers wanted, but it commonly was a little off-clear, and may have little bubbles and other imperfections. The mold marks of this blown-molded glass are not prominent; in fact, sometimes they are quite difficult to find.

Don't think that I want to discourage you from collecting pressed glass. If you like it and want it, by all means collect it. To you this is the glassware of your grandparents, while to me it is only the kitchen glassware of my childhood.

So, first of all, collect your collectors' books, study them, visit antique shops and museums, ask questions, then check up on the answers yourself, know what you want to possess, and as a magnet attracts iron, so will you attract the right pieces you seek.

Mother.



This Case of China Is Displayed in the Art Institute of Chicago as Part of an Exhibition of the Development of Transfer Decoration

Before 1750, color decoration of china ware was done by hand, either with brushes or with crude means of other sorts. The English potters Sadler and Green invented and patented in 1750's a method by which decorative designs engraved on copper were printed on very thin paper and transferred to ware of all shapes while ink was still moist. The group pictured here is part of the Amelia Blanxius Collection, and shows a variety of subjects and colors such as were popular in America during the early 1800's. Hundreds of views of American scenery were utilized by numerous English manufacturers up to the 1840's on such tableware, produced solely for this market. "Old Blue, with American Scenes" has become one of the most important collectors' subjects, with a single rare platter selling for over a thousand dollars. The exhibition at the Art Institute will continue through Nov. 20.

Willkie Speech to G. O. P. Women at Detroit

DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP)—The text of Wendell L. Willkie's address here last night before the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs follows:

I want you to understand, despite your overwhelmingly generous welcome, I have no notions that I am the indispensable man.

I welcome the opportunity to address—under your auspices—the women of America. I welcome the opportunity because I have a job for the women of America to do. It is a specific job, and a vitally important one.

As I have said many times, this campaign is a crusade to preserve American democracy.

Is is a crusade that cannot be fought and won without the help of every woman in America.

I mean all of you — wives, mothers, teachers, workers in business and industry, nurses and social workers, women in the professions and in the arts, housemakers and homemakers.

Every one of you is vital to the cause which Senator McNary and myself are fighting for. Every one of you has the same stake in the survival of our democracy. If you fail to do the job democracy may perish from this earth.

First let us look elsewhere to find out what happens to the women of a country when democracy fails.

Today there are 50,000,000 women in Greater Germany.

Pictures German Women

These women are not free to go about as they please or to do what seems good to them. There is a woman dictator in charge of all German women, who has absolute authority over them.

Under this woman there is a vast organization of women wardens and women spies. These wardens can enter a house without warning to examine everything on the stove, or even in the garbage can.

German women have lost the right to determine the most intimate things of their private lives. They do not choose their own work.

They do what the state orders.

They have been relegated to the kitchen, and they are regarded as breeders of soldiers, not for defense, but for aggression. Decency and self-respect have been taken from their lives.

Their children are taken from them when they are infants of six or seven—poured into the state machine and turned out as regimented fanatics—born and raised to be cogs in a war machine.

I would not talk about that situation if it had no bearing on the cause that brings us together.

I describe it because it is now —tonight—the life that almost all the women on the continent of Europe are leading.

Whereas, here tonight you are still in possession of something far different from that.

Democracy has given you the fullest—the freest—lives of any women in history. It has given you the vote. It has given you opportunities — without limit — for education, for emancipation. It has made you the chief promoters and patrons of the culture of our civilization.

It has given you the highest material standard of life that the world has ever known.

"Time to Give to Democracy"

Democracy has given and given to you. Now the time comes for you to give to democracy.

Democracy needs you today.

Thank God, it does not need to ask for the lives of your sons, your husbands, or your brothers, in war, and pray to God that day may never come.

But it does need every other effort you can make. It does need you to do this specific job that I am going to ask you to do.

In order to do this job, you must be sure that you know what democracy is. You must know what you mean by the word.

Most Americans—and all of us are pretty much alike—are careless about that word.

Most of us have the notion that democracy is government machinery—a Congress, an executive, a Supreme Court, commissions, authorities. Well, those are all part of democratic government. They are the machinery by which the people govern themselves.

But that machinery is not democracy. You can understand that when you think about the German Reichstag. The Reichstag is the Congress of Germany and it used to perform essentially the same function as our Congress. But when it comes together it does not vote the way the people want, but the way Hitler wants. Its life is just a series of "must" votes. It has no will of its own.

And our American Congress would have been like that if the people had submitted to the purge.

The Reichstag is an example of democratic machinery that has lost democracy.

Force versus Law

Now there are two ways of democracy functioning and ruling men. One is by force and the other by law.

Hitler is governing all of Europe by force. Our government—democracy—is a government by law.

What makes it possible for men to govern themselves by law? A law is just a piece of paper with some words on it. Some laws—some of our most important laws—are not even written down.

Nevertheless, laws are the most powerful instruments that society has ever invented. In the history of mankind they have proved themselves to be more powerful than armies and navies, or any kind of war machinery.

Laws derive this great, strange power from one source, from the faith that one man or one wman has in other people.

I have a great faith that you will obey the laws. And you have a great faith that I will obey the laws. That faith makes our democracy strong. That faith binds us together.

If that faith should weaken—if I should lose faith in you, or you in me—our system of laws would be weakened, our democracy would begin to break down.

What gives us this faith in each other? Essentially it is that each of us knows that the other has a conscience.

The conscience of democratic people is a great and a very noble achievement. We have groped for it through centuries of darkness —through generations of oppression.

Women the Guardians

You know far better than anybody else how conscience has been developed and trained. We got our consciences as children, from our mothers in our homes, and from our teachers in our schools—particularly the primary schools where we learned to read and write.

There at home and at school, under the guidance of the women who shape our lives in their earliest, most pliable years, we learned the simple lessons—the lessons of truth and honesty—of sharing and of giving—of self-respect and of self-control. We learned obedience to the law, and how to live among our fellowmen.

It is just for this reason—because they teach us the difference between good and evil—because they teach us to obey the law—that women are the guardians of democracy.

I say it earnestly to you: The fate of democracy is in your hands.

Within the past 20 years, the whole world has been swept by a wave of cynicism and of doubt.

Europe today is dominated by the colossal cynicism of Adolf Hitler. He is a man who does not hesitate to accomplish his ends by breaking his solemn promises, by murdering his associates, by converting the youth of Germany to highly trained gangsters, and by laying waste to peaceful lands that lie across his path.

It was this cynicism that weakened the European democracies. The people lost faith in themselves and in their representatives. And the men who had the responsibilities of government lost faith in the people.

Under such circumstances the collapse of those democracies was inevitable. When the test came to those democracies they were weakened and unprepared. They could not even produce the guns, the tanks and the airplanes that they needed.

Sees Cynicism in U. S.

We, too, in America have become afflicted with cynicism. I have observed a great tendency on the part of some people to sneer at the homely virtues that made our American life so abundant and so forceful.

I have observed a tendency to dismiss the moral and spiritual standards of our American tradition. Some of our young people are inclined to tell us that those standards, in their own words, are the bunk.

You should be tense with anxiety about our youth. If they are cynical, if they are losing their faith, our democracy is in the gravest of danger.

We can already see the beginnings of this. Thousands of our youth, who have lost faith in other people, have formed Communist groups, and have received encouragement from very high places.

In every country whose democracy has succumbed from within to dictatorship, gangs of bewildered, disgruntled, disinherited youths have been the dictator's earliest and most vicious adherents.

They contemplate a different kind of society—a society without liberty—because they have lost faith in the ability of men and women to use their liberty for each other's good.

That is the problem that faces the women of America. That is the job I am calling on them to do.

You must begin today. You must rekindle the faith of our young people—their faith in other people. They can learn it no place else except from you.

I know that you cannot do this job alone. You must have help. And I am going to give you that help.

I want to put this question to you. I put it to you for your own judgment. Has the faith of one man in another been fostered and developed by the present Administration in Washington? Has this Administration encouraged the faith that we must have to make democracy work? Has it shown any faith in us—in us, the people—in our ability to struggle and to make better lives for ourselves?

I say it has not.

Calls New Dealers Cynics

For almost eight years, a little group of cynics called the New Dealers has been in control of this country—cynics whom we did not elect and who have no faith in us.

These men say to themselves: We are the intelligentsia; we know what is good for the people; we know how to govern better than the people know how to govern. Let us therefore—so these cynics say—coin some smart phrases, some pungent words like "economic royalist" and "the forgotten man." These trick words will appeal to the people. They will arouse their emotions and attract their votes, and if only we can keep their votes, we, the intelligentsia, can govern as we see and know best.

It is because they do not trust us that those men have constantly sought more power for themselves and the Chief Executive.

It is because they do not trust us that almost every problem—every problem—is declared to be an emergency—an excuse for the concentration of more and more power in a central authority dominated by the Chief Executive, who is advised by them.

Seven years ago when this Administration came into power our people were hungry and they were confused. They gave to the Administration a confidence and a support which no administration in the history of this country has ever before enjoyed.

But today, instead of courage and hope, the New Deal preaches the doctrines of cowardice, confusion and despair. It has lost faith in the people. It is governing by fear. It depends upon the corrupt political machines of "Boss" Kelly, Hague, Pendergast and Flynn, that sterling silver —and I use silver advisedly—statesman of the Bronx. It plays on the fears of the insecure by demanding the votes of the unemployed. And it pushes us ever closer and closer to war.

To Clean House

When Senator McNary and I are elected the first thing I shall do to help you in the task that lies ahead of you will be to clean house of those boys from government. I will clean out the cynics and unbelievers, the nuts and the bunk-artists. My administration will be composed of people who believe in the American people.

Don't misunderstand me. There has been a lot of talk about the change of an administration in an emergency. The closer Mr. Roosevelt gets us to war the more the New Dealers say that we ought not to change horses in the middle of the stream.

Well, what I want to know is how we got in the middle of the stream. And I am quite sure that the man who got us in the middle of the stream is not the man to get us out of it.

But changing an administration does not mean changing the whole government. I will clean out the cynics. I will reduce the bureaucracy. But the backbone, the working force of our government will remain just the same as it is. The Army will be there, even though Mr. Roosevelt won't. And likewise the Navy, in spite of him. All the Civil Service—and may I say I believe completely in the Civil Service, while no Administration in the history of this Country has violated that principle as much as this one—but all of the Civil Service employees, who do the real work of government, will remain.

I anticipate also retaining most of those men who are giving their services to the national defense program. Many competent and patriotic men are giving their time to this most urgent and vital task. I shall need their services and you shall need them—and I shall put them to better work by organizing them, by having confidence in them and by giving them some authority to act upon.

I have confidence in that group of men, and incidentally they have confidence in me. Together we will get this industrial machine of ours going full blast —for defense—for jobs—for prosperity.

That will be the first task of the Republican Administration in helping you. It will be the task of driving the cynics out.

Pledges Jobs for Young

My second step will be this: We will make jobs for the young men and women that are being trained in the ways of democracy.

We cannot blame our young people for losing faith in us, when we ourselves have deprived them of the opportunity to earn a decent living and take a real share in our economic system.

That is the fault of the New Deal, which has stunted the growth of American enterprise and has failed to make jobs.

We can—and we will—make jobs for our young people. I believe in America. I want you to believe in America, and I want you to teach our children to believe in America.

I want you to teach the simple, beautiful principles in which our Nation is grounded.

Gather your families together on our great national holidays, read to your children the sacred words of the Declaration of Independence, or the Gettysburg Address. They are the living creeds of our American faith. Teach them that way now. Teach them—with the love and freedom and human dignity that is in all your hearts. Consecrate yourselves to the salvation of the Nation through devoted, faithful service. Fill every American home and every American schoolroom with the living spirit of American democracy—with belief in ourselves, with belief in one another, with belief in our country and its future.

Say with your children—and think—and mean it while you say it—and live every word of this declaration of American faith:

I pledge allegiance to my flag
And to the republic for which it stands.
One nation, indivisible,
With liberty and justice for all.

Wallace Says Farm Promises By G. O. P. Won't Be Fulfilled

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, swung into the agricultural Pacific Northwest today after warning Californians that "powerful financial interests" in the Republican Party promised much but would deliver little to the Nation's farmers.

President Roosevelt's running mate stuck mainly to benefits brought to California and the Nation by New Deal measures in his northern California talks before entraining for Portland, Ore., where he is scheduled to speak next.

"Our national income is up $30,000,000,000 a year, since this administration began its work, a neat profit on our public activities for promoting prosperity," the Iowan said.

But earlier in the day, like Republican Presidential candidate Wendell L. Willkie two weeks ago, Mr. Wallace made his San Francisco platform a sounding board for matters of international concern.

A Roosevelt defeat, he asserted, would cause "great rejoicing among the totalitarian powers, and gloom among the democracies." It would "impair our friendly relations with Latin America" at a time when "the name of Roosevelt has become a symbol of democracy and of the Good Neighbor Policy."

"We all know what Hitler's attitude is toward Brazil," Mr. Wallace told the Non-partisan League of Women Voters in San Francisco. "We cannot give the crouching panther a chance to spring."

Mr. Wallace wound up his day of brief appearances at Santa Rosa, Napa, Oakland and San Francisco with the address, broadcast in the West, in Memorial Stadium here.

He credited the Roosevelt program with saving agriculture from possible "disaster," and asserted that the G. O. P. was quick to trade promises for farm votes, "but they are not the farmers' friends when it comes to action. The record proves it."

"The Republican standard bearer, if I understand him correctly, agrees that our Democratic farm program has been pretty good, for amateurs, and that in fact it needs only to be perfected and streamlined under his experienced hand," Mr. Wallace said.

Mr. Willkie, he emphasized, was "forced to admit the soundness and success" of the New Deal farm policies.

Yet 70 to 82 per cent of the Republicans in Congress voted against the program, he pointed out. Mr. Wallace followed up with the report that California farm producers had received $70,000,000 in AAA benefits in the last seven years, and that crop loans aggregated about $21,000,000.

Virginia's History Goes Under Spade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Archaeological trenching for the purpose of locating important historic sites will shortly be carried out on the Jamestown Island property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities by the National Park Service, under an agreement announced by Mrs. Arthur P. Wilmer, A. P. V. A. President.

The agreement also will secure a co-operative, unified program of development and administration for the whole Jamestown area, including the building of parkways, causeways, and a National Park Service Museum, with special galleries assigned to the A. P. V. A. for its collections.

Announcement of the agreement was made at ceremonies in the John Marshall House here, with officers of the A. P. V. A. and representatives of the National Park Service present.

Congresswoman Backs Labor Laws

DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, newly elected Maine Representative, told a National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs convention yesterday that "regulation of wages and hours and collective bargaining must continue if we are to keep peace and unity within our borders."

Mrs. Smith addressed a luncheon audience which included Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie and Mrs. Charles R. McNary, both of whom received an ovation when introduced.

Declaring that women are especially suited for governmental positions because their maternal instinct makes them usually interested in social betterment, the Maine Congresswoman asked listeners to support educational and child welfare measures. She said the Republican candidate, Wendell L. Willkie, stands "for the social laws we all agree we need."

Mrs. Charles W. Weis of Rochester, N. Y., was nominated for the Federation presidency. Other nominees, unopposed for election, included: Third Vice-President, Mrs. Ann Scott Wilson, Huntington, Va., and Treasurer, Mrs. Cora McKenzie, Boston.

Willkie Sees Pew

ABOARD WILLKIE TRAIN EN ROUTE to DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP) — A five-hour conference with Joseph N. Pew, Jr., Pennsylvania oil man and prominent Republican, preceded the opening Sept. 30 of Wendell L. Willkie's campaign tour of thickly populated industrial States.

The Republican presidential nominee talked with Mr. Pew and Jay Cooke, Party candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania, while riding late yesterday from New York to Syracuse, N. Y. The meeting was understood to have been at Mr. Willkie's invitation.

"We had a very interesting and satisfactory and delightful meeting," Mr. Pew told newspaper men when he left the train at Syracuse. "We covered all Pennsylvania problems. Everything is in fine shape."

The Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National Convention swung to Mr. Willkie on the final roll call after he had received enough votes to assure his nomination. In the early balloting, the bulk of the State delegates backed Gov. Arthur H. James.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts and John Hamilton, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, accompanied the presidential nominee on his train, and sat in during part of his meeting with Mr. Pew.

New Mexico Republican Wins by 29 Votes

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Maj. Herman Crile did the sporting thing and conceded his defeat for the Republican congressional nomination on the face of unofficial returns, but fortunately his concession is not legally binding.

The State Canvassing Board found two temporarily forgotten precincts which gave Mr. Crile an official margin of 29 votes over Waldo Rogers, his opponent.

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A Young Poet Goes To the City

JOCK remembered the bus trip and the people on the busses for years. He remembered the green and blue of the Carolinas; the Virginias with their houses set right down to the sidewalks, the city of Richmond, gentle and slow in the sun. He remembered the great houses of Maryland. He remembered Mount Vernon, a flash of white buildings and trees just turning green. But more than all else he remembered the people whom he talked with on the bus who said: "It's such a great, impersonal sort of city and you're so Southern and friendly. And so young." But he always said in reply: "I'm not as young as I look, and I know I'll like it. You see, I've always wanted to go there."

On the last night of the journey there were heavy rains and the bus crept like a caterpillar through New Jersey. Most of the passengers were asleep, so he went up and sat by the driver. The driver had his eyes on the road, but he could feel Jock's eagerness when he talked of the city, even though he couldn't see the boy's bright, listening face. "You'll get on, boy," the driver said. "Don't let anybody discourage you. Just keep what you've got and you'll get on."

* * *

When finally they pulled into the station, his friend, the actor, was sound asleep in the waiting-room. Jock dropped his bags and ran over and shook him and he jumped up and they gripped hands and said the quick, eager things people always say after absence.

It was raining so hard that Jock couldn't see anything outside the cab windows except a blur of varicolored lights. He said, with his face against the glass: "What's it really like, Joe?" Joe laughed. "There's no way to tell you," he said. "But you'll see in the morning. I hope you won't be disappointed." "I won't be," Jock said.

He was very sleepy and he got only a hazy impression of the hotel. He saw that the lobby was Victorian, that Joe's room was large and old-fashioned and that the bath tub had claw feet. He said good-night to Joe, but he was so sleepy he didn't afterward remember having heard Joe answer him.

* * *

In the morning he woke and lay staring up at a spot of sunlight wavering on the high white ceiling. He sat bolt upright then and looked across at Joe's bed and saw that Joe was still sleeping. He got up and went over to the window and looked out. The sky was quite clear and the buildings were higher than he had ever imagined they could be. When he turned back into the room, Joe was sitting up in bed staring at him with blue, amused eyes. "What about it now?" he said. Jock swallowed hard. He said: "Let's get dressed quick and go out, Joe. I want to see it all, right now." "That would take a good two weeks," Joe said.

They came out of the hotel into the street where the sun was as warm as it had been at home. "It's in your honor," Joe said. "First really warm day we've had. Now I'm going to show you the automat."

Jock was delighted with the clean white and gold automat. He put in nickels and turned knobs excitedly. The two of them ate massive breakfasts at a table in the sun and when they came out onto the sidewalk, Joe said: "We'll have to cover a lot of territory today and tomorrow, if you're starting to work the day after. How much can you do today?" They were crossing the street and Jock's eyes were fixed happily on the lattice pattern made on the street by the sun's shining through the ties of the elevated railroad. Smiling, he said: "I can do everything. Show it all to me."

* * *

And he saw it, much of it, that day. He saw Fifth Avenue glittering in the sun. He saw the sun flashing on the chromium and bronze spires of the skyscrapers. He saw the softly-lit interiors of churches, the two-decker busses plying the avenues, the trees in the park that were showing their first light green, the reflection of Central Park South in the lake. He saw Broadway that morning, looking down from Fifty-seventh Street, and that night he saw it from the same vantage point and held his breath. He said again and again to Joe: "I've seen it all in the movies, of course, and that makes it familiar, but I think it's something more than that, Joe. I feel at home in it. I feel as if I belong here." Joe said: "If you feel like that, you do."

That night, next day and the next night they saw it. On the second night he rode across on the ferry and had frankfurters on Staten Island and, when they came back, he saw the skyline and the Statue of Liberty. "What are you thinking?" Joe asked. "I was thinking," Jock said with his head up, "that it's great to be alive in a city and country like this."

* * *

He liked his job in the publishing house and he liked the people there. He liked the people he saw on the streets, the people he talked with on busses and trolleys, who invariably said: "You're Southern, of course." He asked directions of people on the streets and they were given cheerfully, in detail. He talked with policemen, taxi-drivers, merchants, doormen, people of the theater, people from back home. He saw Park Avenue, Tenth Avenue, Harlem, Greenwich Village. He said over and over to himself: "It can't be just me. It's the city. It's bigger than anybody ever said it was, but in a different way. It's everything—big town and little town—all the people and places in the world. It's me and I'm part of it."

As the months passed, it was not always so easy, but for him the city never changed. He went everywhere in it and saw all of it, but the feel of it never changed for him. He exulted in it in winter when it was crowded and the marquees of the theaters were blazing. He was excited with it in summer when there were only a few strollers on the Avenue on Sunday and it was hot and the theaters were dark. He reveled in Coney Island and the Palisades, the boats on the East River and the Hudson, the tugs, the barges, the big boats, Riverside Drive, the bus up the Drive, and the smell of the two rivers and the sea.

* * *

For two years then, he went South for a job in the winter, but he came back to this city in the summer months and always, when he first sighted it from the Jersey Bridge, he saw it through a mist of ecstasy. Then he had to go away and leave it for an indefinite time. He stood on the deck of the boat that was pulling away from it. He saw the skyline receding, growing hazy and small against the sky. He said to the skyline, under his breath: "I'll be back. I don't know just when, but I'll be back. Wait for me."

It was three years, before he came back, and, when he came, it was like coming the first time and all of it was just as fresh and new to him as it had been when he first saw it. Only, this time he was seeing it a different way in his mind's eye and with a different purpose. So, when finally he had the opportunity to ride over the city in a plane, he was glad, because actually then he would be seeing it in a way that was entirely new.

He went up at night, and, looking down, saw it as a wilderness of lights, a midget town with midget structures, ribbon roads and highways, and minute motorcars. He saw the sea and the two rivers that were like ponds and brooks from that height. But, sailing down, he shook his head and, as he approached the earth, he said in his mind to the city: "You were not small even from up there. You're big any way I see you, and yet not so big that I can't feel you belong to me as much as if Peter Stuyvesant or O. Henry had given you to me."

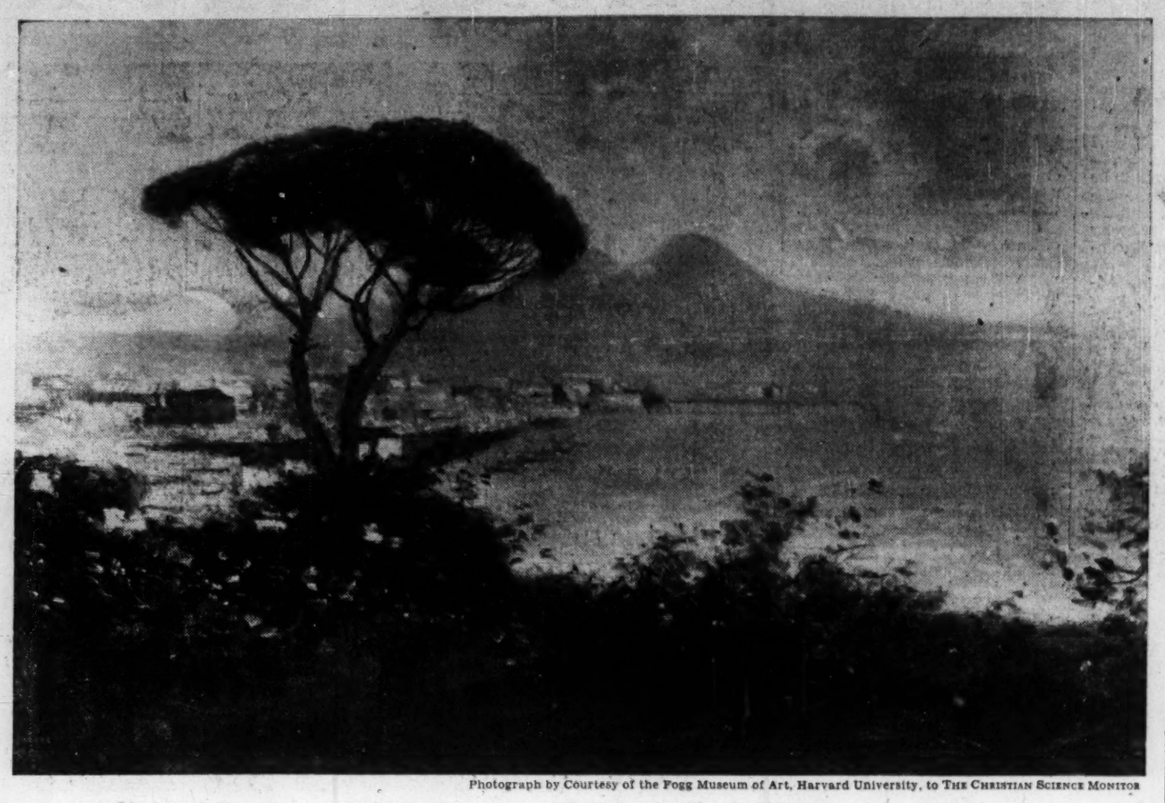
As the motor of the plane sighed away and he felt himself bobbing toward land, he felt like crying out to everybody in the plane: "I know now what I came back for. It was to tell you, and everybody else who is a part of this city, how big they are in being the smallest part of it—it was to tell everybody how fortunate they are to be part of its courage and its pride." Chuckling, he alighted from the plane and, walking across the field of the airport, he said in thought to his city: "Now I know what my job is. It's to grow big enough to write you." Looking off toward Manhattan, he said with his head up: "I'll do it, too. Just give me a little more time."

GILBERT MAXWELL

Twilight Scene

Suddenly a twig snaps loudly
And from this hushed tree-filled bower
A startled tanager flutters
Like a winged scarlet flower
Leaving a bough of wing-stirred leaves
Quivering for an hour—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO



Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BAY OF NAPLES: *A Painting by Claude Monet*

AS AN IMPRESSIONIST, Monet believed in painting in the open air and in recording the visual picture of the moment in a chosen place.

This view of the bay of Naples is an early work in which form is not lost as it is in later works—in the Waterlily series or the famous Haystack pictures. Yet even here, in his emphasis on a particular aspect of light, characterizing a definite time of day, may be found an inkling of the preoccupation with painting light on objects, rather than objects in light, which eventually engrossed Monet.

Listening for the Voices of France

NO MAN understands friendship who can explain his choice of friends on merely rational grounds. It is just as hard to explain one's liking for French landscape, which may easily seem insipid to eyes blinded by delight in the gorgeous improbability of the tropics, and in which you miss that sense of something over, of acreage to spare, often given by landscape in the United States. Yet, a few springs ago, while we were travelling south from Paris, I wondered how anybody could fail to enjoy a landscape so accessible to man. We went at a gentle pace, according to modern notions, through miles of faint green turning vivider, following the river along shaded roads, down wide valleys cultivated everywhere, giving one a feeling that everything had long been put to human uses. Everywhere was the touch of orderly, diligent, waste-hating French hands. Then came a welcome breath of the north before the real south, when we looked at the high-lying spring snows on the mountains about Grenoble. Through the colored windings of a gorge with no one in it, we came out upon windy Provence, into a country of plain and low hills as fine as etching. After all this wind the stillness was very still at Valescure, where we woke up one morning with the Mediterranean light in our eyes.

In almost all this landscape, on the way we had taken from Paris to the Cote d' Azur, there was an economy, a terseness, that made one thing of an orderly mind. Knowing so little French, one saw, in the people along the route, who are so different here from there, to anybody who quite understands, only the traits common to nearly all, the faces alert with something which is at first almost suspicion, which changes easily into a self-respecting courtesy, and which takes equality as a pleasant matter of course. Being on the move all day, however, mostly shut up through all this French scenery to the sound of our own voices, one didn't hear enough French, enough of that voluble speech in which every sentence is somehow concise. Perhaps this was why our journey, lying mostly through such accessible landscape, left an impression of the inaccessibility of France. This illusion did not survive a return to Paris, where French speech flooded in again as one did the usual pleasant things. It is because one understands French so ill, and speaks it worse, that the French seem inaccessible when one is among them, remote in their long tradition and present habit. In the country one is brought to think of this long tradition by the many signs of that long patience which has had its way with the soil. Here in Paris it is the older streets, the narrow passages below crenellated towers, that waken sleeping memories, that give one a sense of tradition, of time, of a country which has been great for so many years.

The interest on these visits to France, although when I am there I am conscious of the isolating power of an inaccurate ear and a stumbling tongue, is paid when I get home again and take up a French book. I hear French voices as I read, and some of them are so kind as to speak now and then with a French accent.—PHILLIP LITTELL, in "Books and Things." (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

Once Flints Were Held Precious in Britain

FOR MANY CENTURIES after Britain became an island the untamed forest was king. Its moist and mossy floor was hidden from heaven's eye by a close-drawn curtain woven of innumerable tree-tops, which shivered in the breezes of summer dawn and broke into wild music of millions upon millions of waking birds; the concert was prolonged from bough to bough with scarcely a break for hundreds of miles over hill and plain and mountain, unheard by man save where, at rarest intervals, a troop of skin-clad hunters, stone-axe in hand, moved furtively over the ground beneath, ignorant that they lived upon an island, not dreaming that there could be other parts of the world besides this damp green woodland with its meres and marshes. . . .

Whole districts, long since drained, were then shallow meres filled with fowl and fish; the greatest of the fen lands stretched from future Cambridge to future Lincoln; countless generations of early fowlers and fishers dropped their weapons of chipped flint in its waters or in the sandy heaths around its margin, for the better instruction of archaeologists. . . .

Flints lay about in profusion in many regions, but the best of them were buried in the chalk; shafts thirty feet deep were sunk by the earliest island miners, who laboured down at the bottom with stag-horn picks and shoulder-blades for shovels, hewing galleries through the chalk and extracting the precious flints which then made man the master of the world.—From "History of England," by GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY TODAY are longing for freedom. Nations, in some instances, as well as individuals, have been brought under despotic control. What can be done to correct this condition? How can freedom be obtained?

Christ Jesus said to his followers (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He proved the power of Truth in his own experience, for he showed that no material belief could hold him in bondage. He was crucified and buried, and a great stone was placed before the door of his sepulcher, but not even this could prevent his being about the Father's business. His realization of the truth about God and man enabled him to overcome death for others, and finally, for himself.

This then is how freedom can be obtained—by knowing the truth, realizing the spiritual facts of being. Paul and Silas, whose preaching of the truth was resisted by the materially minded, were locked in prison with their feet in stocks; but as they rejoiced in the spiritual facts of being their bonds were loosed and the prison door opened. They were set free, as they "sang praises unto God" (Acts 16:25); and today individuals can be freed from bondage to belief in evil by realizing that being is harmonious.

God is divine Life, the source of all real activity. Therefore, whatever seems to be power but is not good does not come from God, the only Life. It is devoid of power. There can be no true activity apart from divine Principle, infinite good.

Let each one hold to the truth, refusing to admit that evil has power or activity, and the seeming power of evil will be annulled. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 470): "If God, or good, is real, then evil, the unlikeness of God, is unreal. And evil can only seem to be real by giving reality to the unreal." Let us stop giving power, in belief, to the unreal, and the seeming activity of evil will cease to appear real.

As we trust in Truth, we can carry on fearlessly and joyously, doing and receiving much good. Let us then earnestly and persistently seek to understand the allness, ever-presence, and omnipotence of God, good. Christ Jesus said (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you." Today, as we abide in Christ, Truth, we have power "over all the power of the enemy." Realizing the truth of spiritual being, we are made free from whatever seems to be wrong.

Christian Science reveals God as unchanging Love. It teaches that there is no power opposed to divine Love. Bondage or limitation of any kind does not come from divine Love, the only power. Therefore it is illegitimate. It will disappear as thought is filled with the true knowledge of God as Love.

The Apostle Paul writes (Romans 8:2), "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." The real man of God's creating cannot be in bondage. Holding steadfastly to the fact that freedom is our divine heritage, we rise above limiting, mortal beliefs.

A loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 83) contains the assurance:

> "God made all His creatures free;
> Life itself is liberty;
> God ordained no other bands
> Than united hearts and hands."

Discerning Life as God, we see that freedom is the natural state of God's creation; that bondage and limitation cannot be true, regardless of material evidence to the contrary. As we adhere to the spiritual fact that the only cause is perfect Life, divine Principle, we realize that real being is harmonious. As we gain the true sense of being as harmonious, we are freed from bondage to error. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 481): "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." Belief in limitation disappears before the realization of true being as infinite and good. How wonderful to glimpse the truth that "God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss"! No element of evil can enter into true being, which is wholly good. There is nothing, then, that has power to bind, restrict, or limit.

Let us, then, accept freedom as a spiritual fact, refusing to accept as real any evidence of limitation. Thus persistently holding to the truth that being is harmonious, we come into the freedom which belongs to the sons of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Liberté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOMBREUX SONT AUJOURD'HUI ceux qui soupirent après la liberté. Des hommes — et dans certains cas, des peuples — subissent un pouvoir despotique. Que peut-on faire pour corriger cet état de choses? Comment obtiendra-t-on la liberté?

Jésus le Christ dit à ceux qui le suivaient (Jean 8:31, 32): "Si vous demeurez dans ma parole, vous êtes véritablement mes disciples; vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." Il prouva dans sa propre carrière la puissance de la Vérité, car il fit voir qu'aucune croyance matérielle ne pouvait le réduire à la servitude. On le crucifia, on mit son corps dans un sépulcre devant lequel une grande pierre fut roulée; pourtant cela même ne l'empêcha pas d'être occupé des affaires de son Père. Réalisant la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, il put vaincre la mort pour d'autres et finalement pour lui-même.

C'est donc ainsi que la liberté s'obtient — en connaissant la vérité, en réalisant les faits spirituels de l'être. Quand Paul et Silas prêchaient la vérité, ceux dont la pensée était matérielle s'opposèrent à leur apostolat et les firent jeter en prison, où on leur serra les pieds dans des entraves; mais tandis qu'ils affirmaient avec joie les faits spirituels de l'être, leurs liens tombèrent et les portes de la prison s'ouvrirent. Ils furent libérés à l'heure où ils "chantaient les louanges de Dieu" (Actes 16:25); de même aujourd'hui les hommes peuvent se libérer de l'esclavage qu'entraîne la croyance au mal, s'ils se rendent compte que l'être est harmonieux.

Dieu est la Vie divine, la source de toute activité réelle. Donc toute apparence de pouvoir qui n'est pas bon ne vient nullement de Dieu, de la seule Vie. Ces choses sont dépourvues de puissance. En dehors du divin Principe, du bien infini, il ne saurait y avoir d'activité véritable.

Si chacun s'attache à la vérité, si l'on refuse d'admettre que le mal ait une puissance, une activité quelconque, le prétendu pouvoir du mal s'évanouira. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 470 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Si Dieu, ou le bien, est réel, alors le mal, la dissemblance de Dieu, est irréel. Et le mal ne peut sembler réel que si l'on prête de la réalité à l'irréel." Cessons d'attribuer — selon la croyance — du pouvoir à ce qui est irréel, et l'apparente activité du mal ne semblera plus réelle.

En mettant notre confiance dans la Vérité, nous pouvons poursuivre notre tâche sans crainte, avec joie, accomplissant et recevant beaucoup de bien. Faisons des efforts sérieux, persévérants, pour comprendre la totalité, la présence perpétuelle, l'omnipotence de Dieu, du bien. Le Christ Jésus a dit (Luc 10:19): "Voici que je vous ai donné le pouvoir de fouler aux pieds les serpents, les scorpions et toute la puissance de l'ennemi; et rien ne pourra vous nuire." Aujourd'hui, si nous demeurons dans le Christ, — la Vérité, — nous avons un pouvoir supérieur à "toute la puissance de l'ennemi." Réalisant la vérité de l'être spirituel, nous sommes affranchis de tout ce qui semblait mauvais.

La Science Chrétienne révèle Dieu en tant qu'Amour immuable. Elle enseigne qu'il n'existe aucun pouvoir contraire à l'Amour divin. La servitude, les limitations de n'importe quel genre ne viennent pas de l'Amour divin, du seul pouvoir. Elles sont donc illégitimes. Elles disparaîtront quand la vraie connaissance de Dieu en tant qu'Amour remplira la pensée.

L'apôtre Paul écrit (Romains 8:2): "La loi de l'esprit de vie m'a affranchi, en Jésus-Christ, de la loi du péché et de la mort." L'homme réel créé par Dieu ne peut être asservi. Nous attachant fermement au fait que la liberté est notre divin héritage, nous nous élevons au-dessus des croyances mortelles limitatives.

Dans l'Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, un cantique très apprécié (№ 83) contient ces lignes encourageantes:

> "Certes Dieu nous a créés libres,
> Car la vie même est liberté.
> Dieu n'a pas voulu d'autres liens
> Que l'union des cœurs et des mains."

Reconnaissant que la Vie est Dieu, nous voyons que la liberté est l'état naturel de la création divine; que malgré les apparences matérielles contraires, la servitude et les limitations ne peuvent être vraies. La seule cause est la Vie parfaite, le divin Principe; lorsque nous maintenons ce fait spirituel, nous comprenons que l'être réel est harmonieux, et ce vrai sens de l'être harmonieux nous libère de l'esclavage qu'imposait l'erreur. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 481): "L'homme est tributaire de Dieu, Esprit, et de rien autre. L'être de Dieu est infinité, liberté, harmonie, et félicité sans bornes." La croyance aux limitations disparaît quand on se rend compte que l'être véritable est à la fois infini et bon. Quelle joie d'entrevoir cette vérité: "L'être de Dieu est infinité, liberté, harmonie, et félicité sans bornes"! Aucun mauvais élément ne peut entrer dans l'être véritable, lequel est entièrement bon. Il n'existe donc rien qui ait le pouvoir d'enchaîner, de restreindre ou de limiter.

Acceptons la liberté en tant que fait spirituel et refusons d'admettre que les indices de limitations soient réels. Si nous nous attachons avec persistance à la vérité de l'être harmonieux, nous parvenons à la liberté, apanage des fils de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Descent

Now it is Fall
Over all.
The fall of leaves
On lawn and eaves.
On whitened post
The fall of frost.
Fall of the sun—
Days one by one
Shorter, clearer,
Swifter, dearer.

ELIZABETH BRIDGMAN

Journey by Night

Across the edge of day and so
Into the hollow night we go;
The landmarks melt away from sight,
The sky is mapped with points of light:

To Hesperus the constant north
Adds the known star, putting forth
The line that with ourselves will be
The three points of stability.

How fortunately as we go
The hollow night is ordered so
The outward stars join to be guide
And orient the star inside.

KEITH THOMAS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Periodicals may be bought in any Christian Science Reading Room or orders and remittances for the above may be sent direct to the publisher:

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With
Key to the Scriptures
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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1940

Nation's Roads Found to Meet Defense Needs

80 p. c. adequate, expert says, with little cost to alter bridges and build access roads.

"Any vast expenditure of funds for highways for defense is not needed," Chester H. Grey, of Washington, Director of the National Highway Users Conference, told members of the Conference at their first fall meeting at the Parker House today.

"Highways and defense in recent weeks," the Conference Director declared, "have become very closely associated in the public mind. The present European war has intensified the dependence of either defense or offense upon motorized transportation.

"Thus," he continued, "the question naturally arises as to the amount of special roads, if any, that might be necessary in the defense program.

80,000 Miles of Adequate Roads

"The War Department on more than one occasion, speaking through its proper representatives, has let it be known that approximately 80,000 miles of our better type roads are wholly adequate for defense purposes.

"However, a limited number of bridges will need widening, strengthening or replacing. In localities where intense defense manufacturing is done, access roads may be required, but vast expenditure of funds for highways for defense is not needed."

Mr. Gray also discussed the great need for building express highways through as well as around cities to relieve traffic congestion.

By-Passes Now Inadequate

"All of us used to think the way to cure traffic congestion was to by-pass the big metropolitan areas as well as the little town," he said. "We now have learned that each metropolitan center is either the beginning or the end of much of the traffic which flows from or to it.

"Only a small percentage," he explained, "of total highway traffic on any highway entering a metropolitan area desires to by-pass that area. Much the greater percentage of this traffic wants to go down into the heart of the city, or starts from the heart of the city. Consequently," he concluded, "in highway planning, we have come to a period in the third decade of the modern highway era in the nation where express highways which cost a lot of money are necessary for the metropolitan area."

M. D. C. to Enforce 30-Mile Speed

The 30-mile-an-hour maximum speed limit on Metropolitan District Commission highways will be strictly enforced by the M. D. C. police during the last, and most hazardous three months of the year in an effort to reduce accidents, the Commission announced today.

Commission officials said that the fine roads maintained by the M. D. C. offer "strong temptation to drivers to operate at fast speeds, but the Commission has decided that speeders must be disciplined for the sake of safety." All operators disregarding the speed regulations will face prompt court action and an official report to Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday with occasional rain beginning late tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the 40's; not much change in temperature; moderate east to northeast winds, becoming fresh tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, occasional rain beginning late tonight, slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday light rain in extreme south portion Wednesday, somewhat warmer tonight.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday cloudy with rain in south portion Wednesday afternoon, somewhat warmer in interior tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong eastern shifting to northeast winds over north portion tonight becoming northerly Wednesday and strong northeast winds, gales off the coast, over the south portion tonight shifting to north and northwest Wednesday; weather cloudy with rain over south portion tonight and north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	45	New Orleans	69	65
Chicago	51	48	New York	51	50
Denver	41	41	Norfolk	57	56
Kansas City	56	49	Philadelphia	52	49
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	44	43
Miami	70	68	San Francisco	55	54
Minneapolis	49	48	Washington	55	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 1.
B—Minimum, Sept. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:53 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Wednesday, 11:17 a. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:56 p. m.

Whimsey in Handicraft

By a Staff Photographer

At Arts and Crafts Exhibit

Miss Marguerite Fawcett admires a figurine designed by Esther Friend, illustrator of children's books, to be seen as part of a Representative Collection of American Craftware at the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts during October. The figurines are known as Lichtenware, after the artist's husband, who models them in clay.

Field Found for Craftsmanship As Means to a Livelihood

A representative collection of American craftware, turned up in a Nation-wide survey conducted during the past year by a young Harvard economist and his wife, is on view this month at the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street.

The unusual spectacle of an economist making a survey of craftsmanship in the United States followed the decision of the American Handicraft Council of New York that a study should be made to determine the economic future of the craftsman.

What are his prospects? Shall we encourage others to take up the crafts? Is there a market for his work? These and other questions were posed by the Council, and Robert L. Hurley of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration was sent out to find the answers.

Artistry and Utility

"There's been a lot done to further the crafts as a hobby or for leisure-time activity," explained Humphrey J. Emery, Director of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, at the exhibit this morning, "but little has been done for the craftsman who seeks to make a livelihood through his skill.

"It was with that class of craftsman in mind, and with the desire to encourage such artisans, that the Handicraft Council presented their plan to the Carnegie Corporation and received funds to carry out the survey," said Mr. Emery, who was called to New York to direct the survey.

As a result of the study the present exhibit includes the work of some 60 craftsmen little known before, ranging from fine ceramists and teachers of art to the homespun workers of the Southern mountain districts. Included in the display is sterling silver, pewter, pottery, ceramic sculpture, and weaving.

Possibly the most significant finding of the survey is that craftsmen can make a living if they have the ability. This conclusion was drawn not only after interviews with craftsmen, but with the department stores, specialty shops, and with co-operative groups through whom handicraft is sold.

Initiative and Ability

"We found," Mr. Emery said, "that the field of handicraft is little different from many others. Only two things are needed—initiative and ability. With those present, we are convinced there is an economic as well as an aesthetic future for the craftsmen of the country."

Among the exhibitors in the present show is Mrs. Eliel Saarinen, wife of the director of Cranbrook, a famous school for artists in Bloomfield, Mich., whose weaving was described by Mr. Emery as "fine in creative design and craftsmanship as could be found." Horace Potter, a Bostonian who went to the Midwest as a jeweler and silver worker, is represented with gold jewelry and silver plate. According to Mr. Emery, this craftsman has maintained in his new surroundings the New England craftsmanship not usually found in the West.

Another craftsman in silver, represented in the exhibit, is Hudson Roysler, a product of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum School, found teaching in the University of California. On the whimsical side are figurines modeled by Esther Friend, known for her illustrations of children's books, and made in pottery by her husband.

Hub's Stores Open 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Winter hours became effective today in Boston department and specialty stores generally in the membership of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A half hour was added to the time the stores are open. Hours for shopping are now 9:30 a. m., to 5:30 p. m.

Two Dorothys Meet Coincidences

IPSWICH, Mass., Oct. 1 (AP)—Under an exchange correspondence plan, Dorothy Taylor was one of the fifth grade pupils in an Ipswich school who wrote to pupils in a similar class in Ipswich, England.

Her letter was answered by a Dorothy Taylor.

The American Dorothy has a dog named Prince. So has the English Dorothy.

Boston's Own Weather Unit Now Operating

Forecasters assume new duties without fanfare —New England to get 3 bulletins daily.

Boston's first day as a metropolis with a weather forecasting unit, a day of overcast skies and expected rain, was not entirely auspicious, but there was reassurance in the fact that it could not continue forever.

The installation of the forecasting staff and beginning of operations early this morning was not surrounded by any fanfare. To the staff of 12 or 15 men at the East Boston Airport where the forecasting center has been established, it merely meant the extension of service to Boston and to the New England states and the elimination of Washington as the forecasting center for this area.

Under C. F. Van Thullenar, meteorologist in charge, the forecasting unit, when operating at full speed and capacity, will turn out three forecasts a day to the six New England States, handle forecasts for the airways now provided from La Guardia Field in New York, give the regular frost, ice, storm, and hurricane warnings which previously issued from Washington and the station in the Federald Building in Boston.

More Map-Work

There will be more map-work as a result of the designation of the former observing station as the ninth United States forecasting center. Charting will include upper air observations and more complete surface maps. Added duties will necessitate addition of at least five men to the staff, bringing it to 20.

The three daily forecasts include the "breakfast" prediction, issued at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the "regulars" at 10 in the morning and at night.

Weathermen, and citizenry as well, expect increased effectiveness from the airport station in forewarning the public of storms and gales which frequently sweep the Atlantic coast, and also whether this area is in the path of hurricanes similar to the one that swept New England two years ago.

Boston's forecasting center at the Airport will also serve as distributing headquarters of the recently inaugurated long-range forecasts issued by Massachusetts Institute of Technology's weather research department. These advisory forecasts covering four or five days are distributed semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Efforts are under way to release the forecasts earlier in order that the public will receive them in the afternoon of the day of release.

Station Long Ready

Local forecasters throughout the country are not compelled to use these long-range forecasts, and at their discretion may make adjustments to fit local weather conditions.

The Airport station has been ready for today's work for several months. However, the complications of establishing the bureau in the confined offices of the Airport station and the necessity of bringing men from various sections of the country to man the station has delayed action.

The unit in the tower of the Federal Building in Boston will continue its activities, serving as a statistics division and printing office for the Government maps issued daily to business offices, railroads, marine officials and others who must keep in contact with the weather not only in this section but throughout the country.

They'll Forecast Boston's Weather

By a Staff Photographer

Members of the Staff of the New Weather Unit in East Boston

Preparing the charts of meteorological action above and around Boston and New England at the forecasting offices which opened this morning are, from left to right: P. W. Kenworthy of Boston, formerly with the Washington Weather Bureau, assistant meteorologist; W. E. Howell of Cambridge, junior meteorologist; and M. J. Finnegan of Billerica, transferred from the Federal Building unit, assistant meteorologist. They'll do much of the forecasting formerly done in Washington.

Ready to Sail the Seven Seas

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Gives Best Wishes to Future Members of American Merchant Marine

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts as he addressed the 28 graduates of the Bay State nautical school at the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning. For the first time since the school's inception all graduates have been assured jobs. This is due to the Nation's huge defense program. Today's ceremony was the 92d time the school has bestowed diplomas.

Mass. D. A. R. Opens Jubilee With Pageant

In dramatic setting the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution opened its Golden Jubilee celebration today at the New Ocean House in Swampscott with a historical presentation, "From the Nineties to the Forties," depicting in seven episodes the history of the Society.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President-General of the national organization, which will observe its fiftieth anniversary with Golden Jubilee ceremonies on Oct. 10 and 11 at Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., was present as guest of honor, and will speak at the banquet this evening, telling of the widespread work of the organization, many State branches of which are holding special observances this month.

More than 100 members in costume took part in the afternoon's pageant, of which Mrs. F. Leon Gage and Mrs. Nathan Pulsifer of Lowell were dramatic advisors. Mrs. William S. Currier, Regent of Old Newbury Chapter, was the narrator.

The music was arranged by Mrs. A. W. D. Prescott of Wollaston, with incidental music furnished by the Myrtle Jordan Trio. The D. A. R. Chorus sang, under the direction of Miss Eleanor Greenwood, and the theme song, "Hymn to America," was written by Miss Clara Endicott Sears, the music being by Mrs. Grace Warner Gulesian. Both are members of the Joanna Aspinwall Chapter.

Assisting artists were Miss Katherine Cunningham Gray, soprano, of Warren and Prescott Chapter, and Miss Shirley Simes, interpretive dancer.

The first episode featured the organization of early chapters in 1892; the second, progress, with the rapid formation of new chapters from 1894 to 1900; then patriotism, demonstrated during the World War; education, the gift of the D. A. R. dormitory to American International College; commemoration; conservation, the gift of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Forest at Goshen to the Commonwealth, and service, through committees for youth.

This evening a reception is planned in honor of Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, and other distinguished guests, to be followed by a dinner at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Robert will be the speaker of the evening.

At the morning session, to be held on Oct. 2 in the ballroom of the New Ocean House at 9:30 a. m., chapter regents will outline their individual Golden Jubilee projects. The address of the session will be given by Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, former Commissioner of Public Safety and Commanding Officer of the Massachusetts National Guard, who will speak on the subject of national defense.

Entertainment will be furnished by Mrs. Marion Robertson, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Miss Evelyn Hathaway. The Cher Ami Junior American Citizens Club of the Stephen Drake School of Methuen will give a demonstration meeting, this club being sponsored by Mrs. Paul W. Hinch and Mrs. W. Dana Bragdon of Samuel Adams Chapter.

Newspaper Week Backs Free Press

National Newspaper Week is being observed today and during the six following days in more than 5,000 cities and towns of the United States. It has been proclaimed by the American newspapers to call attention to the importance of a free press in the preservation of democracy.

In connection with this observance, The Christian Science Monitor cordially invites its readers to inspect the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society at One, Norway Street, corner of Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Guide service is provided daily, except Sunday, from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

Ship School Graduates 28, All Are Assured of Jobs

Each of the 28 graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School at the 92nd. graduation ceremony, which was held today in the Naval Reserve Armory in the Boston Navy Yard, are assured of a job in their chosen profession—the sea—it was announced by officials of the school.

It is one of the few times in the 47 years the school has been functioning that an entire class has been assured of jobs at graduation, though graduates hold key positions in all branches of the shipping industry, afloat and ashore. It is due to the big demand for officers and men for the rehabilitated American merchant marine, a program which the United States Maritime Commission is fostering on a scale of a new ship a week for 10 years.

Graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School are qualified by an intensive two-year course, for positions as junior officers in the American merchant marine. Of those receiving diplomas today at the hands of A. Russell Mack, supervisor of secondary education of the Massachusetts Department of Education, 19 were in the seamanship and navigation class, and nine in the marine and electrical engineering class.

Lieut.-Commander Walter K. Queen, U. S. N. R., and chairman of the commissioners of the school, presided at the ceremonies, with four speakers on the program—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Capt. Howard G. Copeland, U. S. N. R. Navy Department, Washington; Telfair Knight, acting director, Division of Training, United States Maritime Commission, Washington, and Capt. Robert M. Gray, assistant supervisor of cadet training of the Maritime Commission.

Honor students who won various prizes, including text books, and cash, offered for high marks in studies, the greatest improvement in all around work, and the highest final average, were: F. Lester Sprague, Jr., of Quincy; Lee Van Gemert of North Quincy; Arthur O. Wood, Jr., of Cohasset and S. Lincoln Pattangall, Jr., of Taunton, all in the seamanship and navigation class, and Oliver P. Cote of Lowell and Warren N. Smith of Marblehead, in the marine and electrical engineering class. The graduates today make a total of 1,979 who have been trained for a seafaring career in this school.

Ceremonies were held in the armory because of the possibility of inclement weather. They are frequently held aboard the schoolship, the U. S. S. Nantucket, iron-hulled, bark-rigged former gunboat, which is moored at Pier 1, Navy Yard, close to the building where the ceremonies were held.

Report on Loan Companies Urged By Bar Counsel

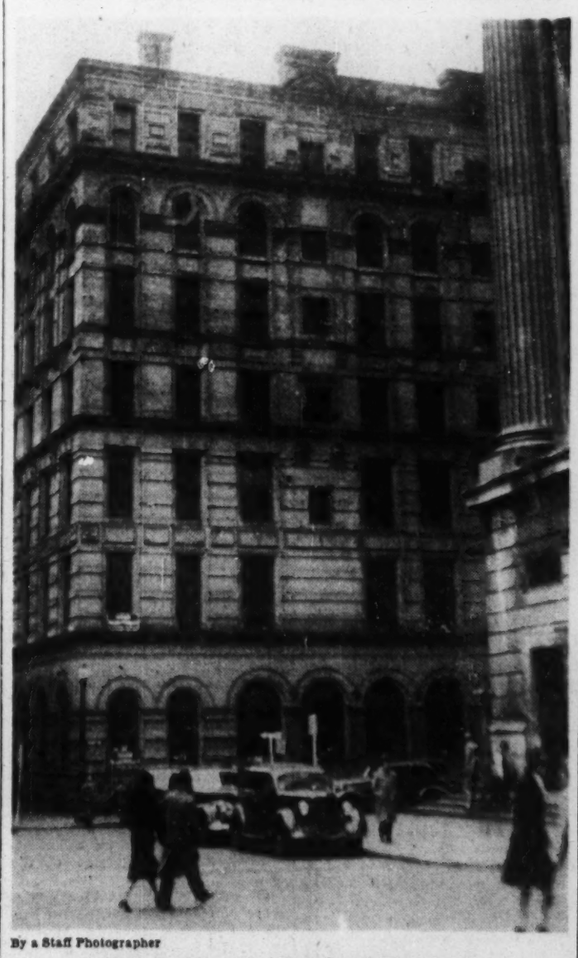
Demanding that Judge Jacob Kaplan's report on the activities of Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman be immediately made public, Reuben L. Lurie, who in behalf of the Boston Bar Association precipitated the investigation, asserted today he would ask the Bar group to press Attorney General Paul A. Dever to air details of the report.

The investigation was begun last February when Mr. Lurie criticized Mr. Goldman's actions in regard to certain loan companies. Acting on these criticisms, Attorney General Dever asked Judge Kaplan to examine the conduct of Mr. Goldman and his associates in private law practice.

The report was given to Mr. Dever yesterday. After cursory examination, he said it contained nothing to warrant immediate action.

Mr. Lurie, who was active in the Bar Association complaints against Patrick J. Connolly, former Suffolk County Court Clerk, retorted today that Mr. Dever's remark seemed to hint that "some action would be necessary sometime," and he then demanded publication of the report, said to cover 1,300 typewritten pages.

Hub Landmark to Be Razed



By a Staff Photographer

Famous Hotel in Hands of Wreckers

Young's, for generations one of the best known hostelries in the East, is being torn down to make way for a parking lot. The establishment was long the rendesvous of Boston's literati and temporary headquarters of many noted figures in political, social and artistic life.

Young's Hotel To Pass From Boston Scene

Wrecking balls echo 'What price glory?' as famous landmark is torn down for parking lot.

The crunch of the crowbar and the thud of the wreckers' ball, from now until early in December, will sound the knell of the passing of another Boston institution, Young's Hotel on Court Street.

Rallying point for political figures, statesmen, Boston literati, stage folk and gourmets for three-quarters of a century, the gray stone building today re-echoed to the thud of wrecking tools under a permit issued yesterday at City Hall to the American Building Wrecking Company of Brighton.

William J. McDonald, speaking for the YD Corporation which owns the property, said the property will be converted into an automobile parking lot for the time being. City officials said back taxes of about $100,000 were owed on the property, assessed at $800,000 five years ago.

Good beds, solid comfort and choice foods gave Young's its reputation. That policy was initiated by George Young back in 1845 when he acquired what had been Taft's Coffee House, a popular rendezvous for business and professional men of the neighborhood. Boston history recites that Benjamin Faneuil, Brother of Peter Faneuil, who built the hall bearing his name, occupied a house on the Court Street site prior to the Revolutionary War. Later this home became a boarding house, then Taft's.

There was a wagging of heads when the young proprietor replaced the original three-story structure with a brick building. His management soon dissipated regrets and the hostelry entered upon an era of prosperity that reached its heights during and after the 70's.

Mr. Young operated the hotel until 1878 when J. Reed Whipple and George G. Hall, steward and head bookkeeper, respectively, purchased the plant and—again with a wagging of heads by the reactionaries — added to the old building the imposing building facing on Court Street.

Within lay the splendor which was to give the hotel a name through the "gay 90's." Whipple and Hall installed sumptuous dining halls, the "Crystal Dining Room," twelve private dining rooms above the first floor. The hotel was the ultimate in magnificance in 1878. Incidentally, it was during the management of these two men, in the late 70's, that women were first accepted as guests.

Tales are told by persons of keen memory of Lucullan repasts, of slave-born waiters bearing great silver tureens of green turtle soup; of the specialty, tripe, thick steaks, game, great puddings and pies. The register in that day was embellished with the names of Adeline Patti, President Grant, President Cleveland; later Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Coolidge. The late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge belonged to a luncheon club which met at the hotel. It was also the meeting place of the Massachusetts Club, originally organized by Free Staters.

The Whipple-Hall partnership was dissolved in 1886 when Mr. Hall acquired the Adams House and Mr. Whipple retained management of Young's. It continued until May 11, 1927, when it was abandoned as a hotel, and then was remodeled in 1928 to accommodate a number of Federal departments while the new Federal Building was under construction. It also served as a Municipal Court during the erection of the new Suffolk County Courthouse.

In its heyday the property was assessed for $1,300,300 and $4,000,000 was quoted as the selling price at one time. Later the city refused to buy it for $700,000.

Landmarks Go

The Houghton and Dutton department store building at Beacon and Tremont Streets was bracketed with Young's Hotel in the passing of Boston landmarks today. Like Young's, the building is now empty, the last tenants having moved out last night. According to City Hall sources, approximately $450,000 is owed in back taxes and a tax title proceeding is pending in the Land Court. There have been no recent negotiations on the tax issue.

The Boston Transit Commission and the Massachusetts State Racing Commission, which were housed in the building, are now located at 294 Washington Street. The Boston Licensing Board, long a tenant in the building, is now operating at 333 Washington Street.

Another landmark in the news this week was the Boston Opera House on Huntington Avenue. It was reported that the owners are negotiating for its sale, the building to be converted into a supermarket or parking garage. Taxes on the property have been paid to date. The tax for 1940, $97,044, became due today.

British Cause Found Strong In West Africa

Sentiment in French West African territory is almost unanimously in sympathy with the British cause, and French colonial forces would have carried on by the side of the British if they had had efficient leadership, according to John B. Wilmarth of Los Angeles, who arrived in Boston today from a West African port.

Mr. Wilmarth is a mining engineer, who has been employed in British-owned diamond mines about a thousand miles inland from Dakar. Prior to the time he left, he said that there were no indications of a Nazi influx or of the presence of armed forces, as far as he could learn or observe.

A few German planes came over after the fall of France, he reported, but their only ostensible mission was to take back to Germany the native Germans who had been interned there by the French.

While at Freetown, West Africa, Mr. Wilmarth said that he saw large vessels bulging with troops bound from England to Suez by way of the Cape of Good Hope to take part in the defense of British interests in the Mediterranean. An average of two convoys of between 50 and 60 ships each are leaving Freetown weekly to carry war supplies to England, Mr. Wilmarth told reporters.

Senate Gets Bill For Payment Cut On New Fish Boats

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10,501) to reduce from 25 to 12½ per cent the down payment required for construction through the Maritime Commission of new vessels to operate in the fishing industry.

The Navy, the committee reported, has acquired or planned to acquire 31 vessels of the New England fishing fleet for national defense purposes, which threatened disruption of the fishing industry, since the owners' equity in the vessels taken by the Navy was insufficient to make the down payment on new vessels under existing law. Furthermore, the committee said, it was likely that purchases of fishing vessels for national defense needs might be extended to other sections of the country, resulting in further disturbances to the industry.

The fishing fleets should be replaced rapidly, the committee said, not only to restore the productive capacity of the fishing fleet, but because the new vessels might be needed in turn for national defense.

Winthrop Blanks Municipal Power

Overwhelming opposition greeted a proposal to establish a municipal power and electric light plant in Winthrop at a special session of the Town Meeting members held last night.

"Indefinite postponement" of any consideration was ordered for the measure, which called for the purchase, leasing, or construction of a municipal plant. Proponents of the measure estimated the initial cost at approximately $400,000, but contended that substantial savings would accrue to the consumers.

Postmasters Pick Boston for Parley

The National Association of Postmasters has selected Boston as the 1941 national convention city, according to word received by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today. The convention will be held Sept. 14-19 and will bring 2,500 delegates and alternates to the city in a total of 8,000 visitors, including members of delegates' families and friends.

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Women's City Club Expands

By a Staff Photographer

The Appleton Twins Become One

Top—Exterior of the twin houses on Beacon Street, built in 1818 by Nathan Appleton, No. 40, on the left, the residence of the Women's City Club, and No. 39, on the right, the new addition to the Club which will be opened officially tomorrow.

Bottom—Standing, Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther of Newton Center, Chairman of the Finance Committee for the remodeling of the new addition to the clubhouse. Seated, left to right, Miss Frances G. Curtis of Boston, descendant of Nathan Appleton, and Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Women's City Club, admire a silver box, one of the many beautiful objects in the new quarters.

Barton Is Out On Fuels Job; O'Hara Named

The battle waged by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Massachusetts civil service reform advocate, to force the discharge of Clifford C. Barton as state supervising investigator of motor fuel sales came to a successful climax today as Frederick M. O'Hara of Dorchester was appointed to succeed Mr. Barton in the position.

Mr. Barton, who held the position under a provisional appointment prior to the civil service examination, was given a permanent appointment after the State Civil Service Commission re-marked his examination papers twice, raising him from eighth to third position on the eligible list. The appointment must be made from the first three eligibles.

Miss Nichols protested the remarking and after a long battle forced the Civil Service Commission to re-mark Mr. Barton's papers once more. He was then dropped from third place to seventh place, thus making him ineligible for the post. The Commission, therefore, ordered James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to discharge Mr. Barton. Mr. Moriarty made the O'Hara appointment.

Mr. O'Hara was first on the original eligible list and was second on the final corrected list. He is a World War veteran.

When Mr. O'Hara failed originally to receive the supervising investigator appointment he resigned as one of the fuel investigators in protest. Since that time he has been operating a filling station.

New England Gets Defense Contracts

Nine contracts for national defense production, three of them for submarine mine cable and gauges, have been awarded New England firms, it was learned in Boston yesterday.

Largest amount involved was $195,340, awarded by the War Department to the Simplex Wire and Cable Company of Cambridge, Mass. Other contracts were issued to the American Steel and Wire Company, Worcester, $50,820; Granite State Knitting Company, Nashua, N. H., $8,375. for woolen gloves; Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond Company, Hartford, $81,658, drilling machines and gauges.

The Navy Department authorized contracts with United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., $34,837, for propellers and blades; and the Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, R. I., $15,287, for cable.

Kayser & Co. Official Discusses Advertising

News and educational value of advertising was stressed by Laurence Mayer, Vice-President in Charge of Promotion of Julius Kayser & Co., in his address today at the luncheon of the Boston Advertising Club in the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Mayer, who has done advertising and promotional work in England, Australia, and many other countries, related briefly his experiences and what he thought as a result of these experiences is most important for successful advertising.

New Addition to Women's Club Houses Many Rare Treasures

When members and guests of the Women's City Club inspect the new addition to their clubhouse next door at 39 Beacon Street, at the pre-view today or at the general housewarming tomorrow, they will walk through the room where Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was married to Miss Fannie Appleton, they will pause beneath a glistening silver and crystal chandelier which was bought in Paris 100 years ago, and they will exclaim over damask hangings that came from a villa in Florence.

It was around these rich, mulberry hangings that the Committee on Decorations, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ralph Dunbar, built their color scheme in the redecoration of this historic old Beacon Hill house which was built in 1818 by Nathan Appleton, grandfather of Miss Francis G. Curtis of Mt. Vernon Street, and a prominent member of the Club.

It was from Mrs. Guy W. Currier, a member of the Club and one of its Executive Committee, that the Committee purchased the beautiful damask hangings and other objects which were brought over from her villa in France.

Chandelier From Tudor House

The antique chandelier in the front drawing room was the gift of Mrs. Frederick S. Converse in memory of her mother, Mrs. Frederic Tudor, and came from the Tudor house on the corner of Beacon and Joy Streets.

Familiar to the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was this house overlooking the common, where for seven years he came to court the lovely Fannie Appleton, and where they were married, afterward to live in the Craigie Mansion on Brattle Street in Cambridge, a wedding gift of the bride's father.

Of exciting interest to connoisseurs of old wallpapers is the antique French paper by Dufour, called the Bay of Naples, which is on the walls of the vestibule and was the gift of Miss Lotten A. Lenander of Boston, in memory of Mrs. Redington M. DeCormis. A presentation of Mrs. Currier is the handsome gold-framed mirror which hangs over the fireplace in the front drawingroom, and a second chandelier, this one in the ballroom, was given to the Club by Mrs. Delano Wright. It is from the famous Governor Gore mansion in Waltham.

Many Portraits Loaned

Many of the portraits hanging in the new club rooms have been loaned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and by the Vose Galleries. The addition of No. 39 opens to the clubwomen four more public lounges and a private dining room, as well as two upper floors which are already occupied as living quarters by club members.

Among those who have donated gifts to the new house are Mrs. George W. Mehaffey, Miss Lucy E. White, Miss Alice A. Burditt, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Katharine Clark, Mrs. Thomas Gray, Mrs. Herbert J. Hall, Mrs. William Stanley Parker, Miss Mary Porter, Miss Louie Stanwood, Miss Alice S. Wales, Miss Julia A. Hidden, Mrs. Clement Houghton, Miss Helen Pray, Mrs. Clifford Smith, Miss Ruth Presbrey, Mrs. Kerr Blackmer, Mrs. E. K. Rand, Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Miss Constance Morse, Miss Edith Hobbs, Miss Evelyn Sears, Mrs. Edward C. Moore, Mrs. E. O. North, Miss Mabel Hoyt. Mrs. Albert O. Shaw, Miss Helen Pray, Miss Edith L. Hunnewell, Miss Rose Nichols, Mrs. Algernon Coolidge, Mrs. Marcus Morton, Mrs. Stanford W. Hopkins, Mrs. Charles F. Richardson and Roland G. Hopkins.

J. B. R.

Boston's Trade With Japan Off

Boston's share in Japanese trade, including scrap iron and steel, has been declining in recent years, according to an analysis of figures showing commerce of the port of Boston, by Melvin Morse of the State Planning Board.

Total exports of all commodities from Boston to Japan, which were valued at $3,034,975 in 1937, fell to $1,305,899 in 1938, and $1,283,320 in 1939. These figures include scrap iron and steel, which was valued at $1,656,436 in 1937, falling in 1938 to $911,549 and in 1939 to $835,537.

Jobless Aid For Part-Time Workers Today

Unemployment benefits for part-time workers become payable today, under the Unemployment Compensation Law, it is announced.

"At the present time," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared recently, "the law provides for the payment of benefits only to an individual who is totally unemployed. It makes no provision for payments to individuals who are in part-time employment, or who perform odd jobs for which they receive remuneration in excess of $5 a week.

"In some cases the law, as it now stands, actually penalizes certain thrifty, ambitious individuals who seek to make a few dollars in honest employment, and has at times apparently discouraged claimants from seeking part-time employment."

Under the terms of this new provision a person who works only part time, and earns less than the weekly benefit rate which he would receive if totally unemployed, will be paid the difference between his actual weekly earnings and the amount of his weekly benefit rate.

Carr Requests Permission To End Vote Recount

The recount of ballots cast in 20 of Boston's 22 wards for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor was slowed up today when Daniel J. Kelley and Mark E. Gallagher, attorneys who filed petitions for the recount in behalf of John C. Carr, Mayor of Medford, requested permission to withdraw their petitions. Mayor Carr finished second in the race.

This move followed a recount in Ward 1 which showed Owen A. Gallagher, of Dorchester, former State Senator, declared winner election night, was holding to his original lead.

The law provides that after a recount has started all parties concerned must sign a statement approving halting proceedings. This means that the Election Commissioners must round up six candidates for the nomination, and obtain their written consent to end the recount.

Results of the fight for the Democratic nomination for Massachusetts State Representative from Ward 3, Boston proper, remained unchanged today following completion of a stormy recount of the ballots by the Boston Election Commission.

Joseph F. X. Doherty, who trailed Edmund E. Capidolupo in original returns, still trailed by 58 votes. His attorney, William F. A. Graham, whose vociferous protests against the methods of the recount came to a climax yesterday with his ejection from the Election Commission's hearing room, threatened to carry the question to the courts in an effort to gain a second recount.

There are two seats in the House of Representatives from Ward 3. The other one went to George T. Lanigan.

20 Cents Apiece For Butternuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 1—Twenty cents apiece for butternuts is the offer made by Dr. A. F. Yeager of the Department of Horticulture of the University of New Hampshire, in his effort to find the best butternuts in New Hampshire. The offer stands only for the 25 best butternuts in the State.

This special offer of $5 for butternuts will be awarded to the person who sends in the best butternuts before Nov. 1. Nuts will be judged on size, proportion of kernel to shell, and other factors that make for quality and volume in production. The nuts will be planted this fall in order to sprout and grow into seedlings next spring.

Butternuts are native to New Hampshire, says Dr. Yeager, and grow better in this area than in many other sections.

Trade Schools' Facilities Taxed

Indicating that peak of high school enrollments has been passed in Boston, the School Committee announced 30,588 have been admitted this year, a drop from last year of 1,565.

Total enrollments for all schools dropped 4,723, standing at 119,201.

This decrease, noticed since the peak was reached in 1935, results, school authorities say, from the passing through the schools of the record number of children born in 1921 and the more prosperous years of the early 1920s.

The school facilities feeling the greatest tax this year are those offering mechanical and other courses offering training for jobs in the expanding defense effort. Boston Trade and Mechanic Arts Schools report enrollments of 1,500 and 1,600, respectively, both with large waiting lists.

Charles Paul Gruppe

ROCKPORT, Mass. (AP)—Charles Paul Gruppe, who passed on here yesterday, was a celebrated landscape painter. He was born in Pictou, Canada. One of his works hangs in the collection of Queen Wilhelmina and others are in the Library of Rouen, France; the National Gallery of Canada, the Maryland Institute of Baltimore, the Brooklyn Museum, and the St. Louis Museum.

Astronomers Hoping to Catch Eclipse Odd Zodiacal Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1—Word has reached Brown University that Prof. Charles H. Smiley and his crew have completed preparations to observe and photograph today's eclipse from a base at the village of Curema, Brazil, near Quixeramobim, about 300 miles inland from Pernambuco.

Success of the expedition was threatened at Pernambuco where the expedition "changed stations" by stevedores who failed to unload the heavy metal mount of Professor Smiley's unique Schwarzchild camera. The professor himself had to search the hold of the steamer for four hours before the mount was located. Without it, the camera would have been useless.

Brown University colleagues are wishing him well, for this is the first Schwarzchild camera (invented in Germany in 1905) ever used on an eclipse expedition, and only the second of its type ever built. It is made of aluminum and looks like a strange kind of seige gun. There are no lenses. Instead, it has a 12-inch and a six-inch mirror system. In this way internal reflections and absorptions of light passing through glass are eliminated. It is very fast, has a wide field, and uses ordinary film.

Professor Smiley believes that the camera is ideally suited to help him prove his theory that the zodiacal light around the sun can be photographed during a total eclipse. Some astronomers have said that the zodiacal light's halo-like band in the vicinity of the sun cannot be recorded because it is hard to see even under eclipse conditions.

If the camera is as efficient as its builders think, results should verify the photographs which Professor Smiley took in June, 1937, of the eclipse seen in the Peruvian Andes with a Schmidt camera. This camera recorded traces of a double wedge-shaped halo along the ecliptic, a phenomenon "similar to the zodiacal light."

The zodiacal light has been a mystery to astronomers throughout the ages. Its changing glow sometimes resembles the Milky Way, and is especially bright in the tropics at dawn and at sunset. It is now believed to be reflected sunlight from countless billions of tiny particles circling the sun.

With Professor Smiley are Dr. Alice E. Farnsworth of Mt. Holyoke College and Arthur A. Hoag, Jr., Brown student. Their equipment in addition to the Schwarzchild camera includes a fast Schmidt camera and spectroscopic apparatus which Dr. Farnsworth will use to study the solar corona.

Communist Party Petitions Raise Problem in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 1—With many complaints received from persons alleging they had unwittingly signed election petitions circulated by members of the Communist Party in Vermont, Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State, has announced that publication of the names will be permitted by his office on the ground that the petitions are "public documents."

A total of 1,387 names were filed on the certificates of nomination, which if certified by the Secretary of State, would permit the Communist Party ticket to be printed on the State ballots for the November election.

Arranging the lists, filed by Daniel Boone Schirmer, Secretary of the party, by counties, Secretary Myrick said he found none from Grand Isle, Chittenden and Essex counties. It appeared that none of the lists which were seized in the office of Mayor John J. Burns of Burlington, but later returned to Schirmer, were filed among those presented to the Secretary of State. They were believed to have been omitted to thwart plans of Chittenden County authorities to protest validity of the names filed by Mr. Schirmer.

Secretary Myrick, while releasing names on the petitions, warned that their appearance there did not necessarily mean the persons concerned were Communists or even were in sympathy with the party.

In view of the furor created this year by the Communist campaign for signatures, during which many individuals have declared their names were obtained by misrepresentation, the validity of the certificates is expected to be questioned formally for the third consecutive election year.

This year about 250 names will have to be invalidated to again result in rejection of the certificates.

Democratic Drive

Unhampered, in this traditionally Republican State, by any likelihood of being embarrassed by unkept pre-election promises, the Democrats have launched a State campaign program paternalistic in nature but calculated to catch much-needed votes.

They propose to extend the State forest and forest parks; to eliminate fees for the use of parks (now 25 cents per party); to pass an enabling act authorizing municipalities to engage in the generation and distribution of electricity; to increase the mileage of concrete highways; to secure enactment of labor legislation to safeguard health, to extend special protection to women workers; to secure payment of at least prevailing wages to workers employed by the State; to liberalize the workmen's compensation law and create a State Industrial Relations Commission; to repeal the law legalizing the licensing of pinball machines; to increase State appropriations for matching Federal funds for the blind, mothers' aid, dependant and crippled children and to supply sufficient funds for old age assistance so that all persons eligible may receive grants of at least $15 per month.

Soybean Campaign

A campaign to induce more Vermont farmers to plant soybeans as a supplement to dairying is receiving increasing support, according to Joseph Winterbotham, of Brighton, Chairman of the State Industrial and Agricultural Products Commission. More than 150 farmers gathered at Williston last week to hear experts speak on the several uses of soybeans as both a cash crop and a supplement to dairying.

It was pointed out that the soybean can be used for a number of purposes on Vermont dairy farms.

Registration Day

Wednesday, Oct. 16, has been designated by Gov. George D. Aiken as the date for selective service registration by Vermonters between the ages of 21 and 35. Adj. Gen. Herbert T. Johnson has been named State executive in charge of the draft.

Milk Situation

Vermont milk producers, the State Grange, State Farm Bureau and co-operative creamery organizations are united in opposing the proposed change in regulations by the Massachusetts Board of Health covering milk shipped into the Boston market.

The proposal being protested would require producers to cool their milk to 50 degrees before shipment to the creamery. The order is effective beginning Jan. 1. Representatives are agreed that the regulation would result in poorer rather than better quality milk because of resulting need on the part of some producers to hold over the milk for 24 hours before shipment to the plant.

Insistance on the regulation would cause a tremendous loss in man labor hours for Vermont dairymen besides causing an expense for cooling equipment that would be beyond the financial ability of many of them to provide.

Democrats Open Boston Drive

The Democratic City Committee launched a drive in Boston today to add 40,000 eligible citizens to the voting lists before the State and National election on Nov. 5. Meanwhile, the Boston Election Commission announced that beginning tonight, branch offices for registering of voters will be open in each of the City's 22 wards each week day evening through Oct. 15.

The Republican Party is also planning a drive to enroll voters, although this will be pushed more vigorously elsewhere in the State than in Boston, it is expected.

Elaborate plans for the Democratic City Committee's campaign were outlined to 700 of the party faithful at the Parker House last night by City Councilor William J. Galvin, President of the Committee. Organizations have been set in all wards, and an effort will be made to contact every eligible citizen not now registered in the city.

This drive promises to be the biggest registration campaign in the history of Boston, in the view of observers.

Prospective voters can register during the day at the Election Commission's offices at City Hall Annex. Branch offices will be open this week from 6 to 10 p. m. daily at a location in each ward, and next week at locations in opposite ends of the wards. Information about the addresses of these offices can be obtained by telephone from the Election Commission.

Persons who were not police listed at their present addresses last January are required to go to City Hall in order to register.

Highways for Hub Are Under Study

The City of Boston is definitely entitled to a proper share of the State highway fund to improve its major highways, John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, said today in commenting on a bulletin issued by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau yesterday.

The Bureau said "apparently the Commonwealth has avoided the populous, high value centers where traffic concentrates. Its funds have gone to development of a highway network which either skirts or stops short of urban centers, especially Boston."

Mr. Beal said improvement of major Boston highways is now being studied extensively by State Public Works Department engineers who are also considering the statement in the Research Bureau report.

Always ahead in public favor! Statler TOWELS

South Boston Army Reserve Plan Delayed

Construction of a $1,000,000 naval and marine corps reserve armory in South Boston on State land, originally planned as a Work Projects Administration project, must be delayed until Congress appropriates the necessary funds, Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, told John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, today.

Completion of the work as a WPA project is impossible because of a skilled-labor shortage on relief rolls, the Commandant explained. As a result of Congressional appropriations, Commissioner Beale said the Public Works Department will delay transferring from the State to the Navy Department title to the State land.

"I want to thank you," Rear Admiral Tarrant stated in a letter to Mr. Beal, "for your interest in the proposed armory and your courteous reception of my representative. When funds become available from Congress for the Armory, I will discuss again with you the use of the State-owned land at South Boston which you so kindly offered."

Officials of the City of Boston, of local unions, and WPA had earlier agreed that the project was one for private contract authorized by Congress rather than for WPA workers. Ernest A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Construction and Trades Council of Boston, declared at that time that his organization had enough men to handle such a project, since 40 per cent of the 16,000 membership were working on "broken time," not employed on national defense production.

New Regulations Out for Navigation In Cape Cod Canal

Revised regulations to govern the use, administration, and navigation of the Cape Cod Canal—approved by the United States Secretary of War—was issued in pamphlet form yesterday by the Boston office of the United States Army Engineers, who have charge of the waterway.

Maximum speeds for vessels using the canal—a toll-free waterway—are prescribed by the regulations, stated Major L. B. Gallagher, District Engineer.

Regulations forbid any boat in the canal to "be raced or crowded alongside another boat." All vessels must pass mooring dolphins, wharves, landings, and dredging plant or other floating work units at minimum speed, so as to avoid damage to moored or anchored vessels by wave wash or suction.

Speed of vessels using the waterway will be determined by the time of passage in either direction between the Engineer's observation station near the east end, and the Engineer's Sub-Office near the west end of the canal, according to the pamphlet. No boat shall pass between these points in less than 30 minutes when the current is with the boat, or 60 minutes if the current is against the boat, according to the regulations.

Restricted passing is permissible, particularly when a leading, low-powered vessel is unable to stem the current, but extreme care to avoid collision is imperative, the regulations state.

Russell Assumes Post at Harvard

With the arrival of Bertrand Russell, mathematician and philosopher, at Cambridge today, Harvard University became one of the world's outstanding centers for the study of mathematical logic.

Already at Harvard are Rudolf Carnap, formerly of the University of Chicago and a recognized European authority on the subject; Prof. Oscar Zariski of Johns Hopkins, algebraic geometrist; and Dr. Willard van Orman Quine, outstanding Harvard instructor in mathematics and logic.

Combination of these two fields is considered one of the most advanced steps in the progress of modern philosophy.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
to BOSTON EDISON CUSTOMERS

The new rate schedules, filed with the Department of Public Utilities on September 13, 1940, are now in effect. They will provide for reductions in electric service rates in certain classifications which will result in an estimated saving to customers of approximately $750,000 a year. These reduced rates now give thousands of customers an opportunity to use more electricity at no greater cost.

Frank D. Comerford
PRESIDENT

OCTOBER 1, 1940 · BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

'Life with Father' at the Repertory—Midweek Radio Forecast

Boston Gets Its First View Of a Famous Family Comedy

By L. A. Sloper

Bostonians at last have the opportunity to see and recognize themselves in "Life With Father," that famous comedy of family life which has been entertaining New York for nearly a year and Chicago for many months. With a third company, headed by Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern, the piece last night opened an engagement at the Civic Repertory Theater.

The occasion also marked the reopening of the house under the management of the New England Town Hall Inc. It was an auspicious beginning, with Governor Saltonstall on hand to make a graceful speech of inauguration from a box, and with a capacity audience which gave every evidence of delighted appreciation.

The Governor himself set the keynote of critical appraisal by telling the house that his wife had assured him he behaved at home exactly like Father Day. That of course goes to the secret of the play's appeal. Father is every woman's husband, Vinnie is every man's wife, and the problems of the household are those of every home in the land.

* * *

To be sure, the characterizations, drawn from the parents and the home recollected by Clarence Day Jr. from the eighteen-eighties, may seem a little exaggerated to Americans living 60 years later. But fundamentally, the exaggeration is only what is needed to bring out the foibles of all of us. Ask any wife, any husband, or any child.

A very warm and very human comedy it is, full of gaiety and fun. Its plot matter is slight, being concerned chiefly with the discovery that Father has never been baptized, and with the steps taken by Vinnie to correct that oversight. But the real subject is the family itself, with its little pleasures and sorrows and joys.

The play is so well written that it almost plays itself. It is one of the most amusing comedies of our time, and it contains one passage—that in which Vinnie explains to Father that since the china dog has been exchanged for Clarence Jr.'s suit of clothes, neither item is costing him anything—which is surely the funniest scene since Sheridan.

* * *

The present production has been prepared with the obvious aim of doing full justice to the piece. The company has been assembled with care and coached in what has become the traditional interpretation of this current classic. The pace is swift and the timing sharp. There was a little tentativeness, natural enough on an opening night, but nothing that interfered seriously with the projection.

Louis Calhern in the central role has carried over the main lines of the original characterization, but manages to give it an individual flavor. His Father Day is a particularly genial tyrant, so long as he is not annoyed. When he is annoyed, he can roar you as ungently as any lion. He conveys the humanity and the affection as well as the selfishness and the despotism of the character.

Dorothy Gish is appropriately feminine, fluttery, vague, and determined, managing her man with the greatest of ease. Richard Ney is an appealing eldest son, and the other children are attractively played by Richard Noyes, Warren Briggs, and Richard Tyler Howell. Charles Hanson Towne makes a pleasant stage debut as the rector.

'Life With Father'

Civic Repertory Theater—Beginning Sept. 30, 1940, Oscar Serlin, under the auspices of the New England Town Hall Inc., presents Clarence Day's "Life With Father," made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Settings and costumes by Stewart Chaney. The cast:

Vinnie	Dorothy Gish
Annie	Phyllis Tyler
Clarence	Richard Ney
John	Richard Noyes
Whitney	Warren Briggs
Harlan	Richard Tyler Howell
Father	Louis Calhern
Margaret	Violet Holliday
Cousin Cora	Kay Lang
Mary Skinner	Toni Favor
The Rev. Dr. Lloyd	Charles Hanson Towne
Delia	Julie Lawrence
Nora	Virginia Dillon
Dr. Humphryes	Ferdinand Hast
Dr. Sommers	Edwin Cooper
Maggie	Beatrice Pearson

Pro Arte Symphony

The Pro Arte Symphony, Paul L. Bauguss, conductor, begins its second season this fall. The first rehearsal will be held at the New England Conservatory Thursday evening. The orchestra gave concerts last year in Jordan Hall and Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Its purpose is to offer orchestral training. It also encourages young composers by using the orchestra as a laboratory for their compositions and young soloists by giving them an opportunity to appear before the public. The orchestra, which is sponsored by Community Recreation Service of Boston, provides music, leadership, and opportunity for rehearsal without charge.

Fred Allen and Portland Hoffa

In private life Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, who will resume their weekly variety hour tomorrow, WEEI, at 9 p. m.

Arthur Hale

News commentator to resume his "Confidentially Yours" thrice-weekly series, tonight, on WNAC, at 7:45 p. m.

Wit and Sport Call to Dialer

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Premieres of programs devoted to the natural sciences and a football quiz; speakers by short waves from abroad; and the return of such favorites as Ben Bernie, "Fibber McGee and Molly," "Professor Quiz," Eddie Cantor, "The Cavalcade of America" and Fred Allen, are events worth noting by dialers during the mid-week.

Tonight

Premiere:

"Science Unlimited," devoted to the natural sciences, public service program of NBC, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:30.

Special features:

Preview for adult audience of the program for the coming season of Columbia's "American School of the Air," to be extended this season to Canada, Central and South America and the possessions of the United States, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

New seasons:

"Confidentially Yours," news comments by Arthur Hale, Mutual radiocaster, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, WNAC, 7:45.

Ben Bernie to introduce Carol Bruce of the movies as permanent singing star of his new show, a musical quiz contest, and an opportunity for the preview audience to choose the type of entertainment they wish continued, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

"Fibber McGee and Molly," Marian and Jim Jordan to you, and adventures in "Wistful Vista," with new characters and such familiars as "Gildersleeve," "Mrs. Uppington," "Horatio K. Boomer," "Old Timer," and others, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

"Professor Quiz," generally considered to be the first question and answer program that was heard on the air, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Quiz:

Clare Boothe, author and playwright, to join the panel of "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Light music:

"Musical Americana" — Jessica Dragonette, as special guest, will sing Romberg's "The Road to Paradise" and Foster's "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair"; "Liza," by Buddy Clark; orchestral, Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Serious music:

C. W. Orr's "A Cotswold Hill Tune," Suk's Fantasie in D Minor and Tchaikovsky's Serenade, programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Symphonic Strings" program, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

Premieres:

Eddie Cantor, after year's absence from air, with Nan Rae and Maude Davis from the vaudeville stage, Dinah Shore as vocalist, Harry von Zell, announcer, and Bobby Sherwood's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"Football Follies," a football quiz with Art Shank as quizmaster, Betty Jane Rhodes as soloist and Dave Rose's Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Sports:

First game, World Series, Cincinnati Reds-Detroit Tigers, from Crosley Field, Cincinnati; MBS-WAAB, 1:15.

Special events:

George Arliss of stage and screen scheduled to be interviewed from London, MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Dr. Arnulfo Arias, President-elect of Panama, scheduled to repeat a portion of his inaugural address, in English, from Panama City, CBS-WEEI, 10:20.

New seasons:

Loretta Young of the screen to play the role of Eleanor Dare, mother of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America, in "The Lost Colony," adapted from Paul Green's script for the outdoor pageant on Roanoke Island, in opening show of "The Cavalcade of America," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

"Where Are You From?" dialect detection show run by Dr. Henry Lee Smith, adapted in part from the film "Pygmalion," begins series under sponsorship, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Gale Page, who deserted screen for air waves recently, and Jim Ameche to begin new fall series of dramas in "Hollywood Playhouse," offering modern story, "Heaven With a Barb-Wire Fence," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Fred Allen, with Kenny Baker, tenor; and Christina Carroll, coloratura but recently graduated from a Major Bowes program; Portland Hoffa; the Mighty Allen Art Players; and Al Goodman's Orchestra, new network, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Speakers:

Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, on "The Conscription Bill," in CBS "Lecture Hall," WEEI, 4.

"Roosevelt or Willkie for National Defense?" by debaters in "New England Town Meeting on the Air," Colonial-WAAB, 8.

Serious music:

Alfred Wallenstein has programmed the infrequently heard Schubert Symphony No. 2 and Ernest Toch's "Pinocchio," for his "Sinfonietta" program, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Thursday

Speakers:

Noel Sargent, Secretary of the National Association of Manufactureres, on "How England and Germany Are Financing the War," MBS-WAAB, 7:15.

Wendell Willkie, Republican nominee for President, from Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Penna., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

William S. Knudsen, Chairman of the National Defense Advisory Commission, to give a "Progress Report," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:45.

Variety:

Bob Hope to act as master of ceremonies in a special premiere program for the film, "Knute Rockne, All-American," from South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. Rockne and film stars to speak and portion of film to be dramatized, "In Chicago Tonight" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Quiz:

Ed East, to become quizmaster of "Ask-It Basket," CBS-WEEI, 8.

'The Gondoliers'

By John Beaufort

New York

As fresh, as eager to please, as buoyantly youthful, and as vocally assured a band of singers as Broadway has entertained in these later years poured on to the stage of the Forty-fourth Street Theater last evening. The occasion for their cheering ebullience was "The Gondoliers," by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Never was the horn of musical plenty upended more generously in the cause of light opera. From the rise of the curtain, melody rides abroad, lambent, vibrant.

The ensemble singers in Joseph S. Daltry's Lyric Opera Company have been guided unerringly. Their training was abundantly evident last night. There are several good voices and two or three exceptionally fine soloists among the Lyric Company principals. But it was in the choral work, the heart and pulse of every Gilbert and Sullivan opera, that Mr. Daltry's young people struck their triumphant chord. The attacks and releases were clean and precise, the enunciation came trippingly on the tongue, the cadences were smooth, the shades of volume achieved mellifluously and without apparent effort. The choristers seemed at fault only in their overzealousness to participate in all the action. Perhaps Charles Alan's stage direction might be held accountable for this excessive eagerness. The chorus, however active as reflection or protagonist, should be restrained.

* * *

Gilbert's playful paradox about the Gondoliers who reign briefly over Barataria makes heavy demands on the supply of principals in any company. In this instance, leading players are not always fully experienced in the polish, the urbanity, and the wit necessary for Gilbert and Sullivan interpretation.

Frank Kierman plays the Duke of Plaza Toro nimbly and with relish. Though spare of voice, Mr. Kierman flips out his words on the tune. He is by far the most expert dancer in the company. Walter Tibbetts, who used to throw the hammer for Harvard, brings a distinguished manliness and a fine baritone voice to the role of Luiz. William Geery sings and makes an ingratiating appearance in the role of Giuseppe, and Allen Stewart, barring a tendency to overact, sings his big song in the second act with graceful effect. One of the most professional performances of the evening is given by Paul Reed in the role of the Grand Inquisitor, who shares the comedy of the opera with the Duke.

* * *

Among the ladies, there are Marjorie King to appear as Casilda, the much-wedded daughter of the Duke. Miss King has a voice of good proportion which soars easily to the upper registers. Catherine Judah makes a stunning Duchess. Miriam Bentley and Kathleen Killcoyne are the kittenish brides of the gondoliers.

The orchestra last evening gave more than occasional evidence of insufficient rehearsal. The musicians seemed unresponsive, on several instances, to Mr. Daltry's beat. It was only by dint of sheer musical training that the singers managed to get through some of the passages. Samuel Leve's settings were a neutral factor, neither contributing nor detracting to any extent. The costumes left something to be desired.

On the whole, this initial attempt was a creditable performance by a group of young players. Their reach may at present exceed their grasp but if Mr. Daltry can elevate the rest of his production to the superlative level of the chorus singing, he will have an excellent company. Certainly it will be no hardship to return to the Forty-fourth Street theater Thursday evening when the Lyric Opera Company replaces "The Gondoliers" with "The Mikado" for the last three days of the week.

'The Gondoliers'

Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by the Lyric Opera Company. Musical direction by Joseph S. Daltry. Stage direction by Charles Alan. Settings designed by Samuel Leve. Special dance numbers choregraphed by Felicia Sorel. Presented by Mr. Daltry beginning on Sept. 30, at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater, with the following cast:

The Duke of Plaza Toro	Frank Kierman
Luiz	Walter Tibbetts
Don Alhambra Del Bolero	Paul Reed
Marco Palmieri	Allen Stewart
Giuseppe Palmieri	William Geery
Antonio	James Pease
Francesco	Frederick Loadwick
Giorgio	Ernest Eames
Annible	Robert Eckles
The Duchess of Plaza Toro	Catherine Judah
Casilda	Marjorie King
Gianetta	Miriam Bentley
Tessa	Kathleen Killcoyne
Fiametta	Janet Webb
Vittoria	Anne Dawson
Giulia	Carol Wolfe
Inez	Anna Handzlik

Screen Notes

William Keighley has been assigned by Warners to direct "Sergeant York" when it goes before the cameras on Nov. 4, with Gary Cooper in the leading role. Mr. Keighley was responsible for the current film, "No Time for Comedy."

* * *

"So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown's new comedy for Columbia, will be ready for national release on Oct. 3, according to a recent announcement. Mr. Brown has recently been touring the summer theaters in "The Show Off" and "Elmer the Great." While in the East, Mr. Brown received several scripts for stage plays and musicals. He plans to make a Broadway appearance this season.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Sing Song Time"
3:15	Piano soloist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bennie Krueger's Orch	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orch.	John Kiley, organist
3:45	"Casa Continental"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orch.	"Community Recreation"
4:00	Network program	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Frank Gagen's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Orange Blossom Quartet	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Siesta"	"Singin' and Swingin' "	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"About Us"	Billy Payne, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music: organ	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music: organ	"Musical Rendezvous	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Dinner music
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	News Roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Musico": song guessing	Stanley Meehan, tenor	Concert Miniatures	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Harry James's Orch	"The Quintones"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs": interviews	Quiz	soloist; chorus	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Around the Town"
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Information, Please":	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Local sport program
8:45	dramatic sketch	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Agent," drama	"About Today": drama
9:00	"We, the People"	"Musical Americana":	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall," drama	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Sanderson's quiz	and music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz":	News; "Concert Hall"	"Fibber McGee and	Raymond Moley, talk	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	Republican speaker	Molly": music	Raymond Moley, talk	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	"Aloha Land"	Bob Hope; "Prof." Co-	Raymond Gram Swing	"Five Star News"
10:15	Draft talk; music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	lonna; chorus; orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	"Master Works of	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Eddie Oliver's Orch.	The Streamliners
10:45	Music"	Coleridge Davis' Orch.	house": variety	"Vagabond's Trail"	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Local sport program
11:15	"Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	"Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orch.	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double V Ranch"	Variety program	News; comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita and Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	"Musical Timetable"
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club":	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Southern Serenade	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Jack Dalton, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	"Garden Rambler"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Oleander Male Quartet
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Waltzes of the World"
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"The Wive Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Highlights, Halftones	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse": drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Cowgirl Songstress	Dramatic sketch	World Series baseball	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dan" sk	Marjorie Mills, house-	World Series baseball	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	MacDonald's Notebook	hold talk	World Series baseball	Margaret Porter, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Light of the World"	game	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	World Series baseball	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	game	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Hymns of All Churches	World Series baseball	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	game	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	World Series baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Casa Continental	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	World Series baseball	John Kiley, organist
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	George Duffy's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	String music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	George Duffy's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	World's Fair Band	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	National Guard Program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Columbia Concert	"Superman": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Orchestra	Mary Lewis; songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music: organ	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	News Service	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Religious program
7:45	comedy; drama	drama	"Curtain Calls"	dramatic sketch	Religious program
8:00	Uncle Jim's Ques-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	tion Bee	Kelley and speaker	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "Roose-	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	velt or Willkie for Na-	Sports program
8:45	drama; news	night": drama	and the Westerners	tional Defense?"	The Aniwa Boys
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Studio program	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Republican State Comm.	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Baker; Portland	Wendell L. Willkie	"Mr. District Attorney"	Boston Bears vs. Co-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Wendell L. Willkie	dramatic sketch	lumbus, Ohio, Bullies	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	football game	News Service
10:15	Dr. Arnulfo Arias	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	Boston Bears vs. Co-	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Time and Tempo"	Kay Kyser's College of	lumbus, Ohio, Bullies	Russ Brown's Orchestra
10:45	News of the War	Coleridge Davis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	football game	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15	News; Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	"Football Follies"; quiz	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:30	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	show	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Oct. 2

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 18.24meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Peasant Songs by Laszlo Halmos; News in English; Songs and Poetry on Heroism; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Leslie Howard. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Hi, Gang!" Variety entertainment. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Radio Drama. JLS2, 17.84meg, 16.8m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American Listeners. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life with Father," by Clarence Day. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays 2:30.

Copley—
"Boyd's Shop," comedy by St. John Ervine. Featuring Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon and Berton Churchill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"He stayed for Breakfast," with Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Florian," Robert Young. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 12:50, 3:45, 7:20, 10:10. "Girl from Havana," 2:30, 6:05, 9.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Spring Parade," staring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"The Ghost Breakers," with Bob Hope. 3:15, 6:35, 10. "A Bill of Divorcement," with M. O'Hara. 1:45, 5:05, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 10. "Out West With the Peppers." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. "Girl From Havana." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

State—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Out West With the Peppers." 2, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Dramatic Scenes of First Year of World War II." "A Woman Buys a Hat." "Have You Met Yvette?" "Our Gang Comedy." "Community Sing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Foreign Newsfronts," "Stephen Foster Operetta." "Florida Sports." "Sugar in the South." "Hollywood Stars at Home," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"All This and Heaven, Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern. Continuous from 6:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Whole Town's Talking," with Edward G. Robinson. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Haunted House," with Marcia Mae Jones. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

Uptown—
"The Return of Frank James," with Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "The Man I Married," with Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "March of Time." 4:45, 8:15, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "The Great McGinty," A. Tamiroff. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Ladies Must Live." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Torrid Zone," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Lone Wolf Meet a Lady," Warren Williams and Jean Muir. 2 and 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:45 and 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 6:35, 9:40. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "They Drive by Night," George Raft. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and J. MacDonald. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.
University: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tom Brown's Schooldays." 4:50, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Jo Penner. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:45.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:30, 9:30. "Out West With the Peppers." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.
Paramount—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell, 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. "Girl From Havana," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
R. K. O. Boston—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4

Northeastern Football Forces Prepare to Meet American International Saturday

Husky Coach Is Satisfied By Showing of Sophomores

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern may be a bit discouraged as his varsity team bores into its second straight victory-less season, but there is one item you can bank on—he is not giving up on his sophomore players and the chances are that you will see all six starting again next Saturday as the Huskies face the Aces from American International at Brookline.

Jimmy has three sophs in his line and three in his backfield, and he is vehement in his declaration that it was not their fault the Huskies lost to Vermont last Saturday. "No, and it wasn't anybody else's fault, either," he declared yesterday in his office on Huntington Avenue. "That game was just one of those things."

The thing that disturbed Northeastern's football and basketball mentor was not any one individual, but the team as a whole. "The boys all played a good game," he said, "and there were several whose work was outstanding. What I disliked most, though, was our inability to score when we were in sight of Vermont's goal line. Why, twice we were on the nine-yard line, and once we got to the 13, but still we couldn't score. What we need most is experience."

The six sophomores who received such high praise from Dunn included Len Erickson at Waltham at guard, Dick Gray of Quincy at center, Jim Reilly of Brighton at end, Frannie Murray of Winchester at quarterback, Joe Dias of New Bedford at tailback, and Ed Sakovitz of Framingham at fullback.

No Changes

"These boys all played outstanding games," Dunn declared, "and right now I have no intention of making any changes in their positions for Saturday's game. In fact, I can't think of any changes at this moment, but I reserve the right to change my mind."

If Jimmy keeps the rest of his line-up intact, it will mean that Ernie Colantonio of Newton will be at right end, Art Handler of Brookline and Capt. Dean Williams at tackle, Al Olsen of Dorchester at left guard, and Phil Sheridan at blocking back.

More Praise

Several other boys who got into the game against Vermont also came in for a bit of praise from their coach, including Onni Waltonen of Walpole at end, Eddie Barry of Wellesley at wingback, and Ronnie Tubbs at fullback. "Barry showed up very well with his running," Dnnn said as he reviewed the game mentally, "and Tubbs played a heads-up game all the way. It was not his fault that kick was blocked for Vermont's only score. There is so little difference between Tubbs and Sakovitz that I have difficulty knowing whom to put in when."

In meeting American International, which dropped a close 20-14 decision to Bates over the week end, the Huskies will be renewing a relationship that was broken last year. Two years ago the local eleven defeated the Springfield aggregation 28-12, and this year the Huskies are hoping that the lapse of a year ago has not broken the spell. For the record, however, it should be pointed that American International had Bates beaten Saturday only to have the Bobcats score the winning touchdown in the last four minutes.

Figured to Win

The game with Vermont was one that the Huskies figured to win, and unless they come through against Aces Saturday they will have to pull an upset to crash through to the victory column. Following the Springfield aggregation on the Northeastern schedule are Bates, Upsala, Tufts, and St. Anselm's, none of which can be called set-ups for the intown boys.

Bates is the only new team on the Husky schedule this season, the others all having been played last year. Upsala defeated the locals 22-13 in the closing game last fall; Tufts was held to a scoreless tie; while St. Anselm's ran wild in the first game 36-7.

Gridiron Briefs

A crowd estimated at approximately 3,000 persons greeted the Boston College Eagles early this morning as they returned from their triumphant trip to New Orleans. Adding to the noise from 3,000 throats was the music from two bands—one from the college and one from the Boston Fire Department.

Official City Greeter Lou Brems was on hand to meet Coach Frank Leahy and his squad, some of whom spoke briefly in reply. Quite at their ease as speakers instead of players were Charlie O'Rourke, Henry Toczylowski, Gene Goodreault, and Frank Davis.

Following the welcoming ceremonies, the squad was loaded onto a fire engine and rushed out to Newton. There other ceremonies were conducted in a hurry, for the boys had to be in class shortly after 9 a. m.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley was pleased yesterday by the return to uniform of three men whom he considers of great value to his B. U. team. First Bob Brown, varsity end last year, was able to report because of having successfully passed a series of examinations he was unable to take last June. And second, Tackle Ed Rooney and Fullback "Chick" Morris, both of whom were injured in scrimmages before the Norwich game, were out for practice again. Only regular missing now is Joe Lanata, end.

* * *

A day of rest yesterday was Coach Lew Manly's gift to his Tufts varsity for its upset victory over a favored Bowdoin eleven Saturday. Instead of working the team with the junior varsity. Although Manly refused to single out any Jumbo for individual praise, it is no secret that he was pleased with the showing of Elwood Richardson at his new guard post, and of Murray Kenney for his excellent line backing up at center.

* * *

Into the path blazed last week by Boston College will march Holy Cross this week. Saturday the Crusaders are scheduled to meet Louisiana State at Baton Rouge, and they are hoping to return the compliment that the southerners paid the northerners at Worcester last year when they won 26-7. Coach Joe Sheeketski will entrain with his squad of 34 or 35 players Thursday morning. The Purple coach plans only one change in the line-up which started against Providence College last Saturday, and that finds Joe Osmanski starting in place of Ed Tyksinski in the backfield.

* * *

With the appearance of Harvard and Yale on the gridiron Saturday, the New England football picture becomes complete and official. A report of Harvard's progress may be found nearby. Yale, in its preparations for Virginia is stressing pass defense, and Coach Ducky Pond is toying with the idea of starting two sophomores. Jim Potts and Spencer Mosely may break into the line-up at blocking back and center respectively. The appearance of Potts in the backfield would mean that Capt. Hal Whiteman would move into Ted Harrison's spot at wingback.

* * *

The score of the Boston College-Tulane game must stand as official at 27-7 despite a reported error in timekeeping, it has been announced. According to reports, the timekeeper stopped the clock with seven seconds to play and Tulane on B. C.'s six-yard line when he saw an official signal time out. Later, officials said they did not give any signal. The clock was started on the next play which resulted in the Green Wave's only touchdown. Inasmuch as the referee allowed the score it must stand, regardless of whatever errors were discovered afterwards.

* * *

Coach Earl Blaik is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to prepare for the visit of Franklin and Marshall to Hanover Saturday. Despite Dartmouth's lop-sided victory over St. Lawrence last Saturday, Blaik declares the Indians are far from ready, especially in pass defense. As a result yesterday he sent the freshman forces in a long aerial workout against the varsity. Today the varsity was scheduled to work on a defense for F and M plays as demonstrated by the jayvees.

Upsala Here Saturday

Boston University, after coasting to a 30-to-7 victory over Norwich, will be much more severely tested next Saturday afternoon when the Terriers stack up against Upsala at Nickerson Field in Weston.

This will be the third meeting between the two teams. In 1938 the Terriers had little difficulty in downing the Vikings, 25 to 0, but last year the story was considerably different. In fact, the Terriers were hard-pressed to come out on top, 13 to 3. The B. U. touchdowns were the result of recovered fumbles made by the Vikings and converted into scores by long passes. Upsala not only made 9 first downs to 6 of the Terriers, but scored 140 yards by rushing against 97 for the Hanleymen.

This year the Vikings are stronger and better-conditioned than they were last year. Coach Paul Woerner has been pointing for this game all fall. The Vikings won their opener from Muhlenberg, 7 to 0, and from all reports the score could have been much larger if the Vikings had cared to open up. Last Saturday was left open to give them two full weeks to prepare for this coming game Saturday.

Their attack has been built largely around John Pandolfe, a tripe-threat back, who, it will be remembered, had quite a day against the Terriers last fall. He carried the ball 15 times for a total of 75 yards, an average of 5 yards per carry. He is a fairly good passer in addition and a great kicker. Against Muhlenberg he played 60 minutes through extreme heat and turned in so great a performance that Upsala supporters insist he is a candidate for Little All-America honors. He intercepted 5 pases and knocked down several others. He gained the most yardage of anybody on the field and his kicking was little short of phenomenal, averaging a little better than 50 yards, due primarily to one boot that actually traveled 90 yards.

Open Season at Fenway Park Against Bullies Tomorrow

Boston Bears American League football team as coached by Eddie Casey is slated to face the Columbus Bullies, American League champions of last year. Probable starting line-up, left to right: (Backfield) Donnell, quarterback; Yablonski, fullback; Kohler and Wheeler, halfbacks; (line) Ranspot, right end; Obeck, right tackle; Shipla, right guard; Ratica, center; Marino, left guard; Kaplanoff, left tackle; Mason, left end.

Sauer Pleased At Showing Of Wildcat Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 1—"It was pleasing but not satisfying," was the way Coach George Sauer described University of New Hampshire play against Colby as he looked back on the Wildcats' opening encounter today.

"It was a hard one to lose, but I think the boys did very well for the first game of the year," he said. New Hampshire lost the thrill-packed grid battle to the Mules, 21 to 19, after leading at half-time.

Particular praise was given by the coach to Don Begin of Salem, Mass., and Win MacDonald, former Waltham, Mass., star, both sophomore backs. Begin, in his first assignment as starting blocking back, and MacDonald, who replaced Harold Hall, "did a fine job," he said. "However, I would not want to name any man as playing a better game than his teammates. Everyone who was in the game played well."

Individual statistics of the game showed that Harold Hall of North Attleboro, Mass., was by far the leading man on offense. Hall carried the ball 31 times—18 in the first half—for a net gain of 92 yards. He threw three completed passes for a total of 65 yards, received one for a gain of 10, intercepted one, and scored two touchdowns. The junior back also returned a punt for seven yards and a kick-off for 24. The entire Colby team gained only 19 more net yards from rushing than did Hall.

Sauer was also pleased at the way his charges tied up the reputedly sensational Johnny Daggett, Colby captain. Daggett's net yardage from scrimmage was a minus five in seven attempts.

Yesterday the regulars had but a light limbering-up workout, while the men who did not play Saturday went through scrimmage. The rest of the week will be spent on a few new plays and ironing out the defense.

Scattergun Artists Shoot For Prizes Next Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., Oct. 1—Keen competition is expected when the nation's leading scattergun artists train their sights on the elusive blue rocks at the North American Skeet Championships slated for Oct. 5 and 6 at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship.

With record-breaking attendances marking the major shoots this year, the North American is likely to be the largest fall skeet championship ever held. A total of 278 shooters turned out for the twelfth annual Great Eastern in June, while 268 competed in the national championships at Syracuse in August.

All-Gauge Champion

Leading the assault on the targets will be Dick Shaughnessy, national all-gauge champ, who hails from Dedham, Mass. Dick captured the title at Syracuse with a score of 249 x 250, after a brilliant shoot-off with Alex Kerr of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Charles Poulton of San Antonio, Texas.

Among the other stars who are expected to make things hot at the North American are S. L. Hutcheson, Larchmont, N. Y.; Dr. E. R. Wray, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ed Garland, Belleville, N. J.; Dave Sklar, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dudley Shallcross, Barrington, R. I.; Bob Canfield, Locust Valley, L. I.; Frank R. Kelly, W. Orange, N. J.; Jack Horton, Edgewood, R. I., and a host of other luminaries.

Canfield captured the Great Eastern all-bore title in June by a score of 100 x 100 in the largest field ever entered in skeet competition.

Class Competition

In addition to the "hot shots" a large entry of average shooters and beginners is expected since the North American program includes class competition giving all entries an opportunity to carry off the prizes in their own divisions.

With the all-bore on Sunday will be shot the women's championship. Among the ladies competing for the North American women's crown will be Diana Bolling of Old Greenwich, 1939 Great Eastern women's champ; Mrs. M. B. Orr of New York City, Mrs. Richard Burkhart of Noroton Bay, Conn., and Mrs. Lloyd Bissell of Williamsville, N. Y.

Other events on Sunday will be the junior and veteran races, while on Saturday the .410 and 20-gauge titles will be decided, together with the preliminary championship. All events will be 100-target races.

The North American is registered with the National Skeet Shooting Association of Boston, Mass. The eight-field layout of the Remington Gun Club, the largest in the world, is being readied for the championships. Prizes will be on display in the new $17,000 clubhouse, according to the committee.

Sport Briefs

Playing first-string right end for T. C. U. this year is Phil ("Willie") Roach, brother of the freshman coach, Walter Roach. Willie plays the same position and wears the same number (25) as did Walter in '34, '35, and '36.

* * *

L. D. Meyer, second baseman with the Detroit Tigers, is a nephew of Coach L. R. Meyer of Texas Christian. Both are known as "Dutch." Coach Meyer, back in 1922, had a fling at big-time baseball, signing on as a rookie pitcher with Cleveland.

* * *

Leonard Pugh, T. C. U. left tackle, and Marion Pugh, A. & M. back, played on the same teams at North Side High in Fort Worth and graduated in the same class, but they are not related.

* * *

Coach Dutch Meyer is known far and wide as an exponent of the passing game, yet in the six seasons he has coached the Horned Frogs of T. C. U., his teams have amassed 482 first downs rushing to 340 passing; gained 9,841 yards on the ground as against 8,932 in the air.

Patrick to Have 81 Players With Training Group

TORONTO, Oct. 1 (CP)—Lester Patrick, head of New York Rangers, Stanley Cup champions, said yesterday 43 new players will report for the first groups at his seventh annual training school. Patrick left last night for Winnipeg where the school opens Oct. 2.

Ranger regulars and members of the Philadelphia Ramblers of the American Hockey League and New York Rovers of the United States Eastern Amateur league will also train at Winnipeg. The training season for the Rangers will open Oct. 13 and the following day the Ramblers and Rovers report. In all Patrick and Ranger Coach Frankie Boucher will have 81 players from which to select replacements for the three "R" teams. Herb Gardiner, coach of the Ramblers, and Harry Westerby, Ranger trainer, will accompany Patrick and Boucher to Winnipeg.

Purdue, Buckeye Battle to Decide 12-Year 'Leader'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., For the statistically inclined, leadership in Western Conference football circles for the extended period that started back in 1929 will be at stake Oct. 5, when Coach Mal Elward's rebuilt Purdue combination stacks up against Ohio State's defending champions.

In the past 11 years, the Boilermakers and Buckeyes have compiled identical .745 averages in Conference competition, and the victor in this year's clash will step to the head of the standing for the period that was launched in 1929 when Purdue won the Big Ten championship with an undefeated season.

The Boilermakers, with only 13 defeats, have lost fewer conference games during the period than any Big Ten eleven, while Ohio State, with 41 victories, has won more games than any team.

The composite Big Ten standing from 1929 to 1939, inclusive, which sets the stage for the 12-year "title" fight at Columbus next Saturday, follows:

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Purdue	38	13	7	.745
Ohio State	41	14	5	.745
Minnesota	36	15	5	.706
Northwestern	34	22	6	.607
Michigan	33	24	3	.579
Illinois	21	33	2	.411
Indiana	17*	32	8	.347
Wisconsin	18	35	5	.340
Iowa	12	31	9	.279
Chicago	8	40	2	.167

*Indiana credited with one victory for win in round-robin series at Chicago in 1931.

Buccigross Credited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 1—Correction of a few minor errors was the only order of the day in the Bates football camp yesterday. Coach Mannie Mansfield allowed the men a rather easy day and said on the whole the showing which the team made Saturday was satisfactory and no changes would be necessary for Saturday's game with New Hampshire.

Mansfield gave Captain Mike Buccigross credit for winning the game, saying that his heads-up calling of plays in addition to his ball carrying was definitely responsible for the victory.

Fencers to Meet

The Boston Fencing Club will hold its first meeting of the fall season at the Elizabeth Peabody House on Charles Street at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2. After the reading of a new constitution, there will be general "round robin" competition as well as instruction for beginners. N. Silvio Vitale, president of the club, will be in charge.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers beat Phillies to clinch third place on final day of National League race; Bob Feller won his 24th game for Indians.

Harvard Coaches Experience Problem for Starting Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Great stress is paid to starting line-ups. Sometimes, however, that stress is overdone. Of course the normal reaction to a starting line-up is that those selected to begin the game are the best players. Of late years that stress has lessened particularly since depth is so vital to current football.

In the recent Boston College-Tulane game the Eagle coach started a first team, but shifted the first-string fullback and center to the second team. He wanted more balance for the two line-ups and acquired it by breaking up his so-called starting line-up. Some grid squads are so large that coaches alternate starting line-ups and the stress naturally is reducing.

This Saturday Harvard opens its 1940 season against Amherst. Coach Dick Harlow is devoting these days to intensive sessions and apparently is seeking his strongest starting line-up. But up to the present, certain positions are a long way from being definitely decided and Harlow hopes that will continue. He would rather have two or three men equally good for a position than to have each position decided without a struggle. Competition for starting berths is a welcome problem to any coach.

Competitive Talent

While talent at Harvard is neither exceptional nor bountiful, it is of a competitive quality. The team A line-up has undergone several changes as first one and then another boy has shown deserving ratings. With the opening game only a few days away there are several keen struggles still going on such as left tackle, left half and right half.

There were many more struggles under way until injuries forced changes in plans. Page and Deitz were going full tilt for center until the former was forced out of action for the season by injury. The regular center last year, Burgy Ayers, had been forging to the front at right tackle, but now has returned to center and Don Lowry and Tom Gardiner, the former a converted guard, are raging through scrimmages for the tackle call.

Veteran Is Pressed

At left tackle the veteran Vern Miller is being given no time to rest because Pete Elser, jayvee player last year, is pressing. Chub Peabody and Joe Kaufman seem to have taken over the guard posts, although the latter was an end aspirant at the beginning of the season. Dick Pfister, considered a good guard last year, has moved into the blocking back post to spell George Heiden.

At right halfback, Fran Lee was expected to play regularly, but a little 145-pounder by the name of Mel Gordon is staging a terrific fight to earn equal rating and he is gathering favor in the opinion of the coaches. At the other halfback post Don McNicol, sophomore star, has a running start on the veteran Charlie Spreyer, but there will be a place for Spreyer when he returns to regular practice.

Cannot Retard

Even Capt. Joe Gardella is not allowed to retard his efforts for Mort Waldstein is pleasing the coaches with his spelling of the team captain. Other backs gaining in rating as time goes on are Ed Buckley, Ray Guild, and Bill Brown.

The end situation is prosperous with the veteran Loren MacKinney continuing the good work of last season and the sophomores, Bill Barnes, Don Forte, and John Morgan improving daily. There could be more reliable depth at guard, but Harlow has plans for that.

While Amherst should furnish the experience necessary to determine what some of these promising prospects will do under fire, the Crimson football strategists are really looking beyond the Lord Jeffs toward the next week end when the powerful Michigan eleven with the all-America halfback, Tom Harmon, arrives. The Crimson will need to be at its best on that afternoon.

* * *

Amherst will present an elusive back in Robert Blood this Saturday and while he is no part of a Tom Harmon, if he is helped with some timely blocking by teammates he might offer the Crimson a workout. Should his cohorts get him by the line of scrimmage, the secondary will need to be alert and fast for he can really go if once given an opening.

* * *

Special attention will be devoted to Spreyer this week and next, for the star back has lost much valuable time and he will be needed against Michigan. Spreyer did not report with the squad and shortly after reporting he missed practices while searching for a job to help expenses.

* * *

The game Saturday will start at 2:30 in the afternoon as will the Michigan affair and thereafter home games will begin at 2 o'clock.

* * *

Torbie Macdonald, captain of the Harvard eleven last season, has been added to the coaching staff at Rivers School.

Iowa State Co-operating With National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Iowa State College is co-operating to the fullest extent with a suggestion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that its members extend training of athletes during the current year.

The suggestion was made following a conference of association representatives with government officials, the college organization having offered assistance in preparing men for national defense.

"We are not making soldiers," said George F. Veenker, Iowa State College athletic director, recently, "but the value of athletic training is recognized by military authorities, because competitive athletics develops a disciplined combative spirit and responsiveness to leadership."

2,500 Enrolled

More than 2,500 men have been enrolled in regular physical education courses for freshmen and sophomores at Iowa State, the director said. Full consideration is given to student needs and interests in the required program. Underclassmen are allowed to choose their field of physical education, from a list of sports including golf, handball, swimming, tennis, archery and touch football.

In addition, the Iowa State intramural sports program will attract 3,500 for championship competition.

The program, under direction of Harry J. Schmidt, includes more than a dozen sports through each quarter of the scholastic year. Voluntary participation brings more than 75 per cent of campus men into competition.

Not "Soft"

"Our young men are exempt from suspicion of having 'gone soft,'" Director Veenker said. "They never have at Iowa State."

In addition to the required courses for underclassmen and the large intramural program, Iowa State has top-notch facilities for individual recreation. The Athletic Department operates over 200 acres, a major portion of that area being equipped for recreational use.

The area includes an 18-hole golf course of championship caliber, baseball and softball diamonds, touch football fields, tennis and horseshoe courts, and lawn bowling greens.

State Gymnasium provides facilities for almost any type of indoor sports during the winter months, while skating, skiing and ice hockey are added to the outdoor program.

Students compete individually and for their college divisions, for fraternities, wards, dormitories and in all-campus contests during each year's intramural program.

B. U. Cross-Country

Boston University's cross country track schedule has been revised slightly, according to an announcement by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Physical Education and Athletics.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, the Terrier harriers will engage in a triangular meet with Connecticut State and Tufts over the Weston course with B. U. as the home team. On Nov. 2, the dual meet scheduled with Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester will be held at Weston.

New Sod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—The 1940 University of Minnesota football team will run on approximately 7,000 yards of new sod during home games, according to Veteran Groundskeeper Art Smith. The sod was "plugged in" to bare spots in the turf of Memorial Stadium and five adjacent practice fields. A good gridiron, says Smith, will have grass with long, tough roots and a minimum of clover, which makes a slippery field, even when players wear cleated shoes.

'I' Club Meets Nov. 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Scheduling of the annual fall meeting of the University of Iowa's alumni "I" club for Nov. 2 here has been announced by Mike Hyland of Tama, president of the organization.

The "I" men and the honorary members will meet in the field house on the morning of the Hawkeye homcoming football game with Purdue. Election of officers for 1940-41 is one of the chief items of business.

Membership of the club now totals 416 men, following the addition of five men as honorary members. They are Dr. E. J. George of Dyersville, Dr. Lafe H. Fritz and Hal Reynolds of Dubuque, Dr. John D. Hemingway of Waverly, and B. Vander Naald of Mapleton.

Thoren and Bishop Win

Scoring a par-shattering 63 in the morning and a 69 in the afternoon, Johnny Thoren and Ted Bishop of Woodland, who recently won the N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur championship, yesterday won the pro-amateur tourney at Woodland Golf Club. Their 36-hole total of 132 was 10 strokes under par, and two strokes ahead of the second-place winners, Tony Manero and John McNiff of Salem. First net was won by Jim Dolan and George DaFalco of Hillcrest, who scored 69-69—138—122.

Pro Tennis Honor to Budge

Wide World

CHICAGO — James Pressley, president of the National Professional Lawn Tennis Association (left), awarding trophy to Donald Budge, after the Californian defeated Fred Perry (right) in the final of the National Professional Tennis championship here recently. The former world amateur champion won in four sets, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Cincinnati Pitching and Defensive Ability Places Team in Favored Position

Baseball Crowd Leans Slightly Toward Reds

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1—Baseball's colorful climactic show, the World Series, moves majestically to the center of the sports stage here tomorrow afternoon at Crosley Field, as the Reds of this city and the Detroit Tigers meet in the opener before an estimated crowd of 33,000. The 1940 classic will be given to the fans at 1:30 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time.

For the benefit of those unfamiliar with World Series routine, the first and second games will be played here tomorrow and Thursday. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday the scene shifts to larger Briggs Stadium, Detroit, which has a seating capacity of 58,000, for the third, fourth and fifth engagements. In the event that sixth and seventh contests are necessary to settle the four-out-of-seven game struggle, the two teams will move back to this city the following Monday and Tuesday.

Close Struggle

If inclement weather or a tie game should clog the schedule, the participants will remain in the city where the interruption occurred until the date is filled. Of course, the remaining schedule would be pushed back accordingly.

As the National League Reds and American League Tigers waited for the curtain to roll up, there was a general feeling among the baseball crowd that this will be the most evenly contested series in recent years. There was also a strong opinion that Bill McKechnie's Cincinnati club would rule slight favorites tomorrow afternoon.

For four successive Octobers, the plundering Yankees dominated the affair. Their mere presence on the playing field put the National League titleholders on the defensive. But this time the New York team is on the outside looking in. To take their place, the junior circuit offers the Del Baker-managed Tigers, who made the grade only after a sensational late combat with the Cleveland Indians and Yanks.

Greenberg No. 1

Sporting the highest team batting average in their circuit, the Tigers are primed to carry on the ancient slugging tradition of the younger league in the series. In Hank Greenberg and Rudy York, Baker has the most powerful hitting pair since the days of Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. Hank, now a left fielder of considerable note, is easily the more dangerous threat with a bat in his hands. However, in a short series, York might be just as effective.

Behind Greenberg and York, the Tigers have Barney McCosky, Charley Gehringer and Pinky Higgins—gentlemen with power and consistency in the batter's box. Right down the line, with the possible exception of the catching position, the Tigers hold an offensive edge on the Reds. Baker has a hitting infield and outfield.

However, there ends Detroit's advantage. On the defensive side of the picture, the Reds have much the better of the discussion. They are, first of all, a great defensive club. McKechnie's pitching is far ahead of the Baker staff. Bill's boys are also more agile in the field and faster, once they get on base. They are a shining example of the typical National League club.

Nowhere in the American League have the Tigers looked at pitching to equal that of Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Jim Turner, Junior Thompson and Joe Beggs. Yet, by the same rule, you might say that nowhere in the National did the Cincy staff have to throw against a batting order with the power of Greenberg, York, Gerhinger, McCosky and Higgins. Only Schoolboy Rowe looked like a winning pitcher while the Tigers were running out their final week of the race.

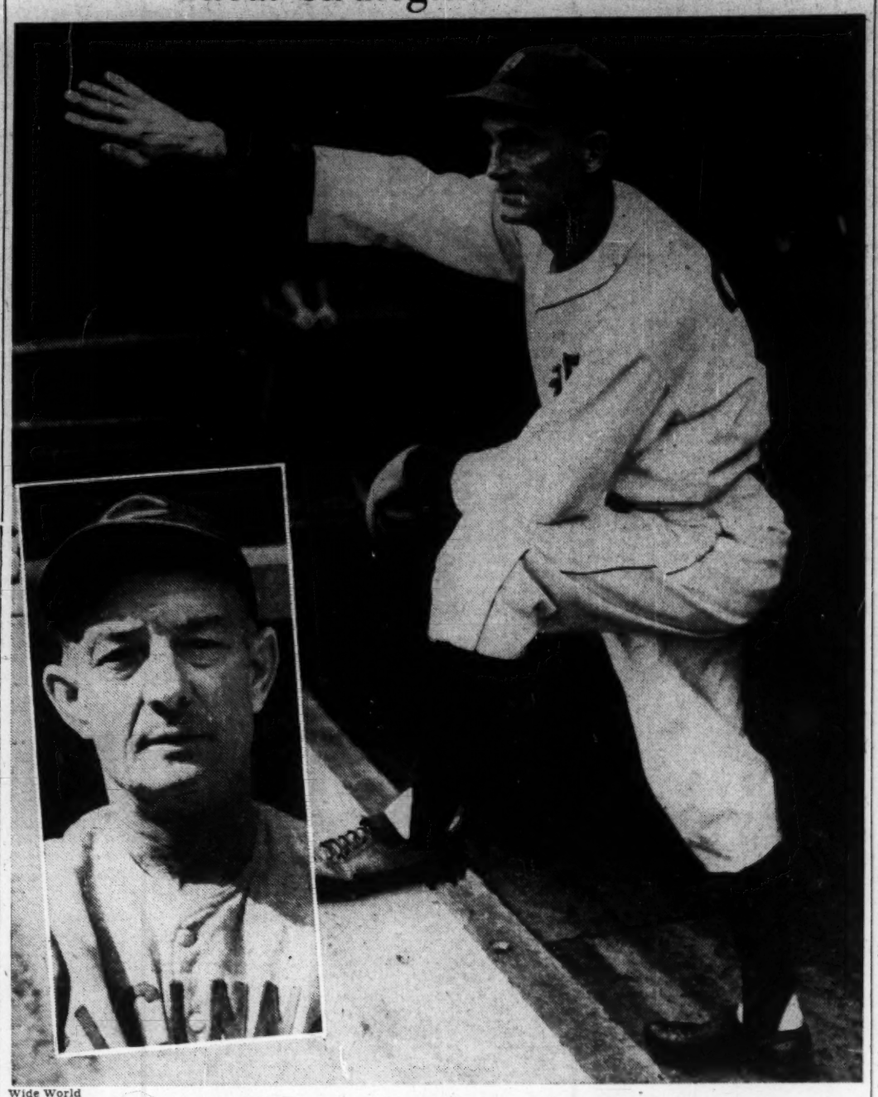
Derringer Ready

McKechnie is expected to lead with Derringer tomorrow. Who will get the second and third calls, however, is merely a guess at this time. Walters might work Thursday, or be saved for the Detroit opener on Friday. As Thompson was not hurling with his usual effectiveness through the latter days of September, the manager may give the veteran Jim Turner the starting nod. Jim has worked hard and looked very good in recent weeks.

Rowe looms as Detroit's best man on the mound. This is a comeback year for the towering Schoolboy and he has responded with an impressive 16 - won - and-only-three-lost record. Baker also has Buck Newsom and Tommy Bridges. There is an assortment of younger talent, but the heaviest series pressure falls on the shoulders of this trio. Critics are inclined to belittle their work, but it must be admitted that Cincinnati's batting attack was no better than fifth in a league that rarely features scoring in double figures.

Clinching the pennant more than a week before the finish of the race, may work to advantage for the Reds. McKechnie was able to ease the pressure on his pitchers. Because of this fine mound support, the Reds seldom get a poorly pitched game. They also have the matchless knack of winning the close ones. Thirty-nine times they took the enemy by the margin of a lone tally. But as a stanch American Leaguer might put in at this time, close games will be conspicuous by their absence if the Tigers are hitting.

Rival Strategists Tomorrow



Wide World

Bill McKechnie (inset), Cincinnati manager, who will rely on pitching and defensive strength, and Del Baker, Detroit manager, who will have the offensive power at the plate at his command.

Sport Siftings

Gene Lyons, one of the sophomore candidates for the Wisconsin backfield, is a state preparatory school hurdle record holder. . . . In Gordon Gile the Badgers have the best drop-kicker they have had in nearly 20 years. . . . And they had one of the greatest kickers of all time in Pat O'Dea. He played on the 1896-97-98 and 99 teams. . . . Coach Rollie Williams is to start basketball practice at Iowa Oct. 1. Iowa has yearly athletic tickets which they sell around Iowa City, making the average cost 31 cents per contest.

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Minnesota has a sophomore candidate for end who is only 19 years old, 6ft. 5in. tall, and weighs 200 pounds. His name is Carl Ekberg, and he should be one of the star ends in the Big Ten by his senior year, if not before. . . . Arlie Mucks, who was a great football guard and Big Ten shot and discus champion for Wisconsin about 20 years ago, has a son, Arlie, Jr., who is trying out for guard on this year's Badger eleven. . . . Half of the six players out of the 160 in the American Association who are eligible to the draft are second basemen and each is 20 years old.

Capt. Lawrence M. (Biff) Jones, former Army coach and now head coach at Nebraska, plans to use his famous two-eleven system he used in 1939. Each eleven will play alternate quarters. Last year they won seven, tied one and lost one of their nine-game schedule. . . . Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, the only woman to win the United States women's national golf championship six times, is still playing record-breaking golf. She recently won the Mary Thayer Farnum Trophy and turned in a card of 76 for the second 18 holes of play. This was a new record for the Sunnybrook Club's course.

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The Maryland varsity football squad has both a left-footed kicker and a lefthanded passer this fall. The kicker is Ashton Garrett, a tackle. The passer is Elmer Rugby, a back. . . . Al Wistert, Michigan left tackle, is a brother of the former Wolverine star Whitney Wistert. . . . Jack Roche, Santa Clara fullback during the past three years, is assisting Coach Shaw this fall. He was a catcher for Spokane in the Western International League this past summer.

World Series Facts

Year	Winner and Loser	Attendance	Winning Share	Losing Share
1939	Yankees 4, Reds 0	183,849	*$5,614.26	$4,282.58
1938	Yankees 4, Cubs 0	200,833	5,782.76	4,674.87
1937	Yankees 4, Giants 1	238,142	*6,471.10	4,489.05
1936	Yankees 4, Giants 2	362,924	*6,430.85	4,855.58
1935	Tigers 4, Cubs 2	286,672	*6,544.76	4,198.53
1934	Cardinals 4, Tigers 3	281,510	*6,389.57	3,354.57
1933	Giants 4, Senators 1	163,076	4,256.72	3,019.86
1932	Yankees 4, Cubs 0	191,998	5,211.77	4,344.60
1931	Cardinals 4, Athletics 3	231,567	4,467.59	3,023.09
1930	Athletics 4, Cardinals 2	212,619	5,785.00	3,875.00
1929	Athletics 4, Cubs 1	190,490	5,620.57	3,782.01
1928	Yankees 4, Cardinals 0	199,072	5,531.91	4,197.37
1927	Yankees 4, Pirates 0	201,705	5,592.17	3,728.10
1926	Cardinals 4, Yankees 3	328,061	5,584.51	3,417.75
1925	Pirates 4, Senators 3	282,848	5,332.72	3,734.60
1924	Senators 4, Giants 3	283,665	5,969.64	3,820.29
1923	Yankees 4, Giants 2	301,430	6,143.49	4,112.89
1922	†Giants 4, Yankees 0	185,947	4,470.00	3,225.00
1921	Giants 5, Yankees 3	269,976	5,265.00	3,810.00
1920	Indians 5, Dodgers 2	178,727	4,168.00	2,419.60
1919	Reds 5, White Sox 3	236,928	5,207.01	3,254.36
1918	Red Sox 4, Cubs 2	128,483	1,102.51	671.09
1917	White Sox 4, Giants 2	186,654	3,669.23	2,442.31
1916	Red Sox 4, Dodgers 1	162,859	3,910.26	2,834.82
1915	Red Sox 4, Phillies 1	143,351	3,780.25	2,820.17
1914	Braves 4, Athletics 0	111,009	2,812.28	2,031.65
1913	Athletics 4, Giants 1	151,000	3,348.36	2,164.22
1912	†Red Sox 4, Giants 3	252,037	4,024.68	2,566.47
1911	Athletics 4, Giants 2	179,851	3,654.58	2,436.39
1910	Athletics 4, Cubs 1	124,222	3,062.79	1,976.16
1909	Pirates 4, Tigers 3	145,807	1,825.22	1,274.76
1908	Cubs 4, Tigers 1	62,232	1,317.84	970.00
1907	†Cubs 4, Tigers 0	78,060	2,142.85	1,945.96
1906	White Sox 4, Cubs 2	100,199	1,874.01	439.50
1905	Giants 4, Athletics 1	91,723	1,142.00	832.00
1904	No series			
1903	Red Sox 5, Pirates 3	100,429	1,316.50	1,182.00

*Including $100,000 broadcasting receipts. †One tie game.

World Series Champions, 1905-1939

Club, League	Times Won	Years
New York, A. L.	8	1923, 1927, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939
Philadelphia, A. L.	5	1910, 1911, 1913, 1929, 1930
New York, N. L.	4	1905, 1921, 1922, 1933
Boston, A. L.	4	1912, 1915, 1916, 1918
St. Louis, N. L.	3	1926, 1931, 1934
Chicago, A. L.	2	1906, 1917
Chicago, N. L.	2	1907, 1908
Pittsburgh, N. L.	2	1909, 1925
Boston, N. L.	1	1914
Cincinnati, N. L.	1	1919
Cleveland, A. L.	1	1920
Washington, A. L.	1	1924
Detroit, A. L.	1	1935

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—You can take it from Michigan's football players this business of flying to distant games isn't quite what it's cracked up to be, even though it may have helped the Wolverines in their conquest of California last Saturday. Instead of loafing comfortably on a train yesterday, they were back on the practice field for a stiff workout as Coach Fritz Crisler told them, "Our blocking in that game was excellent, but we want to keep it that way."

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LATROBE, Pa.—The best way of describing the state of local football fans is that they're "popeyed over Popovich. For 149-pound Popovich and his running mate in St. Vincent College backfield, Dick Detzel, put on such a show in the Bearcats' first game this season that they've made the fans almost forget such former heroes as Harry Johnson and Walt Strosser, who were considered some punkins as small college players.

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SHREVEPORT, La.—The Centenary Gentlemen can claim a record of some sort, at least for their section, as football travelers. They played Texas Christian at Fort Worth last Saturday, go to Houston to meet Rice this week, then after a home game against St. Louis University, they travel to Tucson to face Arizona. Other "road" games this season include Washington University at St. Louis, Southwestern at Memphis and Texas Tech at Lubbock.

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PROVO, Utah,—Utah, one of the few western States that never has gone for night football in a big way, is falling in line. The first floodlighted game in the history of the State was played last Friday between Brigham Young and Nevada. Utah University and Utah State are not equipped for night games.

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ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell-Ohio State game here Oct. 26 is a sellout a month before it will be played and that's an indication of the great battle the fans are expecting between these high ranking teams of the East and Mid-West. Because Ithaca is far from the big cities that supply most of the football customers and isn't easy to reach, Cornell seldom draws big crows for its home games, but the Athletic Association announced yesterday that every one of the 31,200 seats in Schoellkopf Crescent and the bleachers had been sold.

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FORT WORTH, Texas—Apparently Leo (Dutch) Meyer, the Texas Christian coach, figures the way to find a good end is to look for a fullback. Both the T. C. U. first-string flankmen are converted fullbacks. Connie Sparks was switched late last season after being leading scorer and All-Conference fullback in 1938 and Phil Roach played fullback for three years in high school.

♪ ♪ ♪

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—You've probably read about football "machines"—usually teams that produced the same results as a tank corps when they went into action, but Minnesota actually is using a football machine on the practice field. Its a mechanically controlled canvas dummy that registers the push behind each lineman's charge and can be regulated so as to offer as much opposition as the coach desires.

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HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate's football team isn't alone this week in working to get ready for Saturday's big game with Cornell. While the varsity scrimmaged yesterday, the band also started workouts and the student body held cheering practice.

Another Record-Breaking Year Seen for Tenpin Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The most fragile thing in the world is a bowling participation record, officials of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company opined here today as they foresaw another record-breaking year for the tenpin sport which now boasts 16,000,000 American exponents.

The 16,000,000 bowlers (A. B. C. estimates) include men, women and youngsters. Women make up about one-fifth of the total. Of the total number of men bowlers, 800,000 rolled under the sanction of the American Bowling Congress of 1939-1940. This figure represents an increase of 100,000 over 1938-1939, and a larger A. B. C. membership is predicted for 1940-1941.

Women Bowlers

The Women's International Bowling Congress, governing body of the feminine pin spillers, has 80,000 sanctioned league bowlers within its fold and expects to raise its membership again during the current season. Bowling among 'teen-age youngsters has received impetus during the past several years due to the organization of high school leagues under faculty supervision.

Elmer H. Baumgarten, secretary of the A. B. C., said that all barometers in his office portend a record bowling year, and he predicted that the 1941 A. B. C. International Tournament to be held in St. Paul will be one of the outstanding meets in the 41-year history of the congress.

"Learn to Bowl" Week

Bowling proprietors from coast to coast, meanwhile, have designated the week from Oct. 14 to 19 as "Learn to Bowl" week, which event, they expect, will bring thousands of men and women into the ranks of regular bowlers.

Outstanding among bowling events for the current season is the $50,000 Red Crown Open Play Bowling Carnival, offered to men, women and youngster tenpin bowlers throughout the nation. Provisions of the carnival, scores for which will be based on non-league play, make it possible for beginners to share alike with star bowlers in prize opportunity. The $50,000 Red Crown tenpin meet is divided into eight weekly contests for six classes of competition. There is no entry fee. The first contest opens Oct. 12, in leading establishments from coast to coast.

Red Crown Carnival

Meanwhile, duck pin bowlers in the eastern states will shoot for a share of prizes in the $5,000 Red Crown Duck Pin Carnival, which is open to men and women. This meet gets under way on Oct. 12 also. Oct. 12 will be the opening date, too, for the $1,000 Red Stripe Candle Pin Carnival and the $1,000 Red Crown Rubberband Duck Pin Carnival. The candle pin bowlers are concentrated around Boston, while the rubberband duck pin bowlers are found in the environs of Pittsburgh.

The Red Crown carnivals replace the $50,000 Red Crown Handicap Bowling Sweepstakes and the $5,000 Queen Handicap Bowling Sweepstakes, offered to the country's bowlers last season. More than 300,000 men rolled under A. B. C. sanction in the Red Crown sweeps—a new world's record for individual participation in a major sport event—while 30,000 women bowled under W. I. B. C. approval in the Queen Handicap.

Punting at Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—If practice makes perfect then punting at Georgia this year should be great.

Coach Wallace Butts puts his kickers through 15 minutes work every day with hard-charging linemen doing their dead-level best to block each punt.

The stocky Bulldog mentor's methods are beginning to bring results too, for it is very seldom now that a kick fails to get away, although at first the number of blocks was exceptionally high.

Kicking is going to be an important part of Georgia's attack this year and if the highly-touted sophomore aces, Frank Sinkwich and Jim Todd, keep up the pace they have been setting in practice they should have as good averages as the next man.

Coach Butts has announced he will hold only one workout daily from now on.

In the past, two daily sessions have been held right up to the time the University opened.

"We've worked pretty hard these past weeks, though," Wally said recently, "so I figure we'll make more progress taking one day from here on out. The boys are in good shape and we aren't taking any chances on staleness."

Valley Shorts

DES MOINES, Iowa—Walter Emmot, Washburn's mighty atom of football, missed the opening game because of a knee injury. The little quarterback wasn't needed in the 26-to-0 conquest of College of Emporia.

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Skip Palrang, Creighton coach, has shifted senior Johnny Reilly from right to left halfback. Reilly, a capable passer and kicker, will understudy Johnny Knolla.

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Art Griffith, who succeeded the late E. C. Gallagher as coach of the national championship Oklahoma A. & M. wrestling team, failed to make the squad when he attended the Stillwater, Okla., school. Griffith returned to A. & M. after coaching Tulsa Central High.

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Leroy Massey, big Washburn tackle who was graduated last June, is playing pro football with the St. Louis Gunners. . . . So are Phil Manders, Versil Deskin, Herb Hedlund, Harley Yager and Clyde Carney, former Drake players who are with the Des Moines Comets. Deskin played several seasons with the Chicago Cardinals at end.

Major league scouts are after Billy Ziesel, former Creighton halfback and now freshman basketball coach.

No Intention Of Building Up 'New Title'

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association, repeating its long-standing objections to "open" tournaments, announced flatly it had no intention of building up a "new tennis title" on which a professional player, if he won, "could capitalize for his personal profit."

In an Association "Service Bulletin," issued over the signature of President Holcombe Ward, the governing body of amateur tennis pointed out that the International Federation bars open tournaments and added that while there is no rule against team matches between amateurs and pros, these would "injure amateur tennis" by introduction of the "individual profit motive" into the game.

Detriment

"By permitting pros to make a practice of playing matches against amateurs," the bulletin read, "we would be building up the professional game to the detriment of the amateur game. There would be more temptation for amateurs to turn pro and less incentive to remain amateur, if players, after turning pro, may continue to play matches against amateurs."

The Association pointed out, also, that "playing pros" do not have the advantage of playing in amateur tournaments and, thus, are probably short of competitive play.

"Obviously," the Bulletin said, "it would be of great benefit to the 'playing pros' if they could regain their right to compete in tournaments promoted by the U. S. L. T. A. and made attractive by its amateur players—a right which they voluntarily abandoned some years ago with full knowledge of the consequences, when, of their own free will, they retired from amateur competition in order to make their fortunes playing exhibitions for cash. These players cannot have their cake and eat it too. The U. S. L. T. A. cannot be expected to alter its fundamental objectives . . . to employ the resources of the Association and its members to perpetuate the earning power of playing professionals by throwing our tournaments or matches wide open to them."

Looking Forward

The Association added that it was looking forward to the day when a "strong professional association will exercise jurisdiction over all tennis pros."

"The Professional Lawn Tennis Association, which is composed mainly of bona fide coaches," the U. S. L. T. A. claimed, "has been unable to exercise control over the professional exhibition match players who have been a law unto themselves. This was evidenced in the 1932 professional championships when the four semifinalists refused to continue play until the financial arrangements had been re-adjusted to their satisfaction; and again in the Finnish Relief matches last winter when the Professional L. T. A. was not permitted to exercise control over the financial arrangements between players and promoters."

Cuba Draws Ahead Of U. S. Ball Team

HAVANA, Oct. 1 (AP)—Cuba drew ahead of the United States in the world amateur baseball tournament yesterday by routing Puerto Rico, 19 to 3, at Tropical Stadium. It was Cuba's eighth victory in nine games and Puerto Rico's ninth straight defeat. The United States has won seven games and lost one.

The Cuban team established a record for the series by scoring 12 runs in one inning.

In the opening game of a double-header Nicaragua, which has not played either Cuba or the United States, remained in a contending position with a 4-to-0 victory over Mexico. Sinclair, who pitched four-hit ball, was forced out in the ninth inning when he broke a finger.

Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cuba	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	2	19	18	4
P'to R'o	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	7

Ruiz, Alvares and Guttierrez; Becerrill, Gerard, Miura, Cedeno and O'Ferral.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nicaragua	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	10	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

Sinclair, Melendez and Sandoval; Dasa and Brown, Saavedra.

Angle Shots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Ice hockey without benefit of ice or even ice skates will probably get a trial at the University of Illinois soon with Vic Heyliger's varsity squad doing the testing.

A powder, which will be spread over the concrete base of Illinois' enclosed skating rink, will make it possible to hold shooting and goalie practice before the ice is laid.

"This plan will help the boys get their eyes adjusted at an early stage and will give them a chance to work at angle shots. And, most of all, it will be good for the goalies," Heyliger, who will start his second season as head hockey coach, asserted.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Trades That Meant So Much

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1—Back in December, while the annual major league meetings were in session in this red-hot baseball community, the Tigers and Cubs completed a seemingly unimportant deal by trading shortstops—Bill Rogell for Dick Bartell. Both clubs took a "what can we lose" attitude.

On the same day, the Reds gave up Les Scarsella, a reserve first baseman, and an unannounced sum of cash to the Bees for the veteran pitcher, Jim Turner. A month later, almost to the day, the Cincinnati club decided that southpaw Lee Grissom never would be a winning hurler in the National League and shipped him off to the Yankees for Joe Beggs.

Infield Spark

Long before the Tigers and Reds moved to the scene of this World Series, the vital nature of these mid-winter deals was apparent. Bartell today has lost some of the zip that once characterized his shortstop play. Yet he has held the Tiger infield together and sparked the club to a pennant when not even Detroit critics thought it would go higher than fourth place. There are several factors paramount in the Tiger upset, and Dick is one of them.

Bartell has not had a brilliant defensive year, as the official averages will eventually show. But the cold figures will not measure the veteran's value as an inspirational force and winning spark. Manager Del Baker calls Dick the key man of his infield, and Del should know. The shortstop is never at a loss for confidence or words. While the Tigers are in the field, his chatter can be heard above everything else. When you realize that Rudy York, Charley Gehringer and Mike Higgins, who complete the inner quartet, are fellows who rarely speak more than a dozen words in any given hour, you understand how important Bartell's noise is to Baker.

Incidentally, while talking about the Tigers, it should be pointed out that Baker made two other player changes that figured in his successful flag campaign. He took Billy Sullivan from the Browns in exchange for Slick Coffman, and Bruce Campbell from the Indians for Beau Bell. Campbell's hitting has been timely and Sullivan can play third base, first base, or behind the bat. He also hits well.

In Jim Turner, Bill McKechnie picked up a "Sunday pitcher" who accounted for more than a dozen victories during the flag race. Given a rest of five or six days, the veteran who once won 20 games for the Bees is a real problem for any club with offensive aspirations. Many critics out this way think he may move ahead of Junior Thompson in McKechnie's series mound plan.

Beggs in Relief

When Cincinnati pitching is mentioned, you immediately think of Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Thompson, or Turner. But Bill McKechnie will tell you that the Reds might have finished some distance from the 100-victory level if Joe Beggs had not been in the bull pen. With a record that shows 12 wins and only three setbacks, the Yankee cast-off may make himself a big fellow in the eyes of the fans before this series is concluded. If McKechnie's starting hurler gets into trouble, Bill knows that Beggs will come in out of the bull pen, get the ball over the plate and discourage the Tiger rally.

Beggs made good immediately with the Reds because he has the qualities necessary in a good relief man. His control is excellent, his curve very good, and he keeps the ball low. When the sacks are occupied in an emergency, Joe makes the batter hit into the ground—the start of most double plays.

The Beggs record, as mentioned above, shows 12 triumphs. But Cincy team mates say that he has saved at least that many more for Derringer, Walters, Thompson, Turner, and other members of the staff. His importance should not be underestimated in this classic.

Few Prospects Of Interest To Major Leagues

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 1 (AP)—The American Baseball Congress tournament—often a stepping-stone to fame and fortune for some participants—apparently had few prospects this year to interest major league scouts.

Only a half-dozen players who competed in the "Amateur World Series" which ended here Sunday caught the eye of big league ivory hunters and only two were signed to contracts.

Shortstop Jack Booker and Second Baseman Ralph Martin of the champion Birmingham, Ala., team accepted terms offered them by the Chicago White Sox scout. A Detroit Tiger contract was declined by 19-year-old Gus Niarhos, Birmingham catcher, who said he would not sign until conferring with his father.

Scouts for the St. Louis Cards said they were interested in Robert Woratzeck, Jefferson City, Mo., shortstop; Earl Wilson, Holyoke, Mass., third baseman; Andrew Vecchie, Grant Town, W. Va., outfielder. A Cleveland scout said he would seek to sign Edwin Ehlers, South Bend, Ind., third baseman.

The Birmingham nine placed five players on the All-America amateur team while runner-up Battle Creek landed one first-team selection and three second-team berths.

Named on the All-America team were Third Baseman Earl Vinson, Shortstop Booker, Outfielder Henderson Jacks, Catcher Niarhos and Pitcher John L. Stansbury, all of Birmingham; First Baseman Donald Hibbard, Battle Creek; Second Baseman Walter Garbacik, Holyoke; Outfielders Doyle Williams, Charlotte, N. C., and David Kates, Ashland, Ky.; Catcher Ray Thomas and Pitcher Walter Szynski, South Bend.

Second Team: Henry Ciak, Holyoke, first baseman; Lewis Scott, Charlotte, second baseman; Jack Cross, Battle Creek, third baseman; Robert Wortazeck, Jefferson City, shortstop; Albert Grenert, Holyoke, Glenn Short, Charlotte, and Arthur Hoffman, Chicago, Outfielders; Louis Dubois, Holyoke, and Jack Egan, Battle Creek, catchers; Roy Preston, Battle Creek, and Charles Rogers, Birmingham, pitchers.

Thirty-nine players were accorded honorable mention.

Baker Signs

DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP)—Walter O. Briggs, owner of the Detroit baseball club, announced yesterday that Del Baker had signed a contract to lead the Bengals again in 1941. Salary terms were not divulged.

Tabor Signed

Three members of the Boston Red Sox are now signed for next year. The other day Finney and Di Maggio agreed to terms and yesterday Jim Tabor, third baseman, affixed his signature to a contract for the next season.

Haney Signs

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—The day after ending their best season in six years, the St. Louis Browns signed Manager Fred Haney to pilot the club again in 1941.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Play-off Results Sept. 30)

International League Final
Newark 3, Baltimore 2 (Newark wins series, 4-3).

American Association Final
Louisville 3, Kansas City 0 (Louisville wins series, 4-2).

Pacific Coast League Final
Seattle 18, Los Angeles 4 (Seattle leads, 3-1).

Dixie Series
Nashville 5, Houston 3 (Nashville wins series, 4-1).

It's Good Business to Wear Shoes of Good Quality

The man who is as astute in choosing shoes as he is in buying supplies for his business knows that shoes of finer grade well repay the investment. The Christian Science Monitor carries the advertising of many local shoe stores known for the long-wearing qualities of their merchandise.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A Few High Points of Good Platform Reading

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

On Reading the Bible Aloud, From a Platform, in a College Vespers, or on the Radio

Reading the Bible Is and Must Be an Individual Experience in Unfoldment, But Fundamentals of Reading May Bring a Sense of Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the platform, in the pulpit, at the college convocation, on the club or radio program, in the committee meeting, or in the individual instance, there is constant need today for intelligent and competent reading of the Bible. To meet this need the reader usually desires, in addition to sincerity of interpretation sprung from ennobling purpose, a knowledge of some of the basic principles of good reading. Let us consider a few of the necessary points.

READ WITH UNDERSTANDING. The purpose of all Bible reading is to bring out the significance of the words so that their spiritual content will reach the listener. Intelligent grasp by the reader, of the full meaning of a passage, results in its clear and unmistakable interpretation. This requires study. To this end standard dictionaries, Bible dictionaries and concordances and inspirational writings on the Bible are of assistance. In clarifying some of the obscure passages in the King James version, which is oftenest read, it may be helpful to make comparison with modern translations of the Bible. Some research on the root meanings of words and rare usages of phrases is illuminating. To put a troublesome passage temporarily into one's own words for the purpose of study sometimes aids in unfoldment of meaning.

Interpretation should not come to the reader through channels of mere tradition or custom but through direct inspiration—spontaneous, fresh, and free. Reading the Bible is an individual experience.

**Objective
Not Dramatic**

READ WITH EXPRESSION. To the questions,—"How much feeling should the voice be allowed to express in Bible reading?" and "Must not the Bible be read less expressively than secular selections?" we might reply:

Reading differs from drama or recitation which makes a personal, subjective approach to its material. Reading makes its approach in an impersonal, objective manner. In drama or recitation the reader identifies himself with the characters and impersonates them. Their emotions are, for the time being, his emotions. In reading, the speaker stands outside the characters looking at them more passionately and, with a much milder degree of intensity, suggests rather than imitates their emotions. In a passage where characters do not appear and feeling is less direct the reader's voice expresses the general mood and colors each phase of thought contained within it. In Bible reading, conviction of the truth of the words he is reading is one of the reader's most valuable elements of expression.

By "impersonality" in Bible reading, however, we do not mean that colorless, monotonous presentation which results from a well-meaning but mistaken effort to keep away from "personality." This fear of expression becomes repression which removes interest from the reading and lessens its value. Good Bible reading is never lifeless, but expresses vitality and activity.

The Bible includes all phases and modes of human experience, involving grief, joy, petition, triumph, tenderness, strength, majesty, etc. These may all be expressed, to a certain degree, in the voice of the reader provided he keeps within the bounds of good taste, reverence, and dignity. True expression in Bible reading is never applied externally or for effect but springs from an inward well of sympathetic understanding.

**Sledge-Hammers
Not Needed**

READ WITH EMPHASIS. Emphasis properly placed and produced is very important to good Bible reading. Nothing is more lulling to the listener than to hear reading without emphasis so that no one point stands out above another. Nothing is more conducive to the listener's confusion of thought than emphasis improperly placed on unimportant words or phrases.

Some Bible readers seem to think there is only one way of obtaining emphasis—the "sledge-hammer" method with a blow on almost every word. This is as monotonous and more disturbing than the "no-emphasis" method. One or two points of emphasis, well brought out in a Bible verse, are more convincing than six or eight. Although emphasis is sometimes effectively made by strong stress it is as often gained by a slow, impressive production of the word or phrase or by a judicious pause after it.

READ WITH VARIETY of tonal quality, of inflection, of timing. One of the most interesting features of the Bible is its variety of periods, of styles, of authors, of material. Its diverse types of narration, poetry, story, drama, etc., all demand diversity of presentation. Variety gives contrast and interest to Bible reading.

Tonal quality can be varied in a natural way—a light, casual tone for simple narration; a more mellow, fuller, deeper tone for expressions of love, beauty, etc.; and a still richer, more sonorous tone for passages of nobility and majesty.

**Tone Variety,
Inflection**

Underlying all variations of quality is the steady flow of tone which comes from sustained breathing and which supports a sentence to the very end. A common fault is to let the ends of sentences dwindle into insignificance. The final syllable of a Bible verse deserves as much attention as any other part and should never be allowed to slump from lack of breath, tone, or interest.

Except for radio work the volume of tone can often be greater than the reader believes necessary, for a tone which sounds loud to him usually seems of only medium volume to the listener. Aiming the tone at a distant point helps the reader to make it clear and audible.

The use of inflection, or bending of the voice, is an important feature of good Bible reading. It adds vivacity and avoids the monotony produced by uninflected tones. As noticeable as general lack of inflection is the common fault of repeating one and the same inflection at the end of each verse, sometimes at the end of each phrase. The natural lilt of the voice, its travel up and down the scale, should not be suppressed in Bible reading, but should appear in all its freeedom and spontaneity, following and illuminating the meaning of the words.

Good Bible reading includes wise timing. First the general pace or tempo should be chosen and maintained as a basis for the whole passage. It should be slow enough for understandability, but not too slow for continuity. It should be fast enough to show life and activity, but not so fast that shades of meaning may be lost. Tempo depends upon the underlying mood of the selection. Then, within this general tempo, verses, phrases, or words are retarded or accelerated according to their content. Expressions of joy are given with greater speed than those of sorrow, statements of fact and simple narration at a faster tempo than the noble rhythms of poetic prose. The direct word of God and sayings of Christ Jesus are taken at a pace slow enough to be impressive, etc.

Pauses are important aids to timing. They act both as connectors and separators of phrases and give opportunity for correct breathing spaces. Pauses should not be too numerous but they can be of appreciably longer duration than the reader thinks. A pause which seems long to the reader seems much shorter to the listener. There is no danger of losing the sense of a sentence by well-made pauses coming after words or phrases if the voice is held up by inflection, the thought kept continuous and the breathing sustained. On the contrary, careful pauses improve the sense of a passage, bring out important points of meaning and give rhythm and balance to Bible reading.

**Enunciation
Pronunciation**

READ WITH GOOD ENUNCIATION AND PRONUNCIATION—Enunciation in Bible reading should be correct and cultured. Clear enunciation demands careful articulation of each sound and close attention to each syllable so that both vowels and consonants are given their full value. Final consonants should be clearly audible but not noticeable. Only farcical effects are produced by those efforts for correct enunciation which adopt a snail's pace, with exaggerated articulation and with pauses after each word.

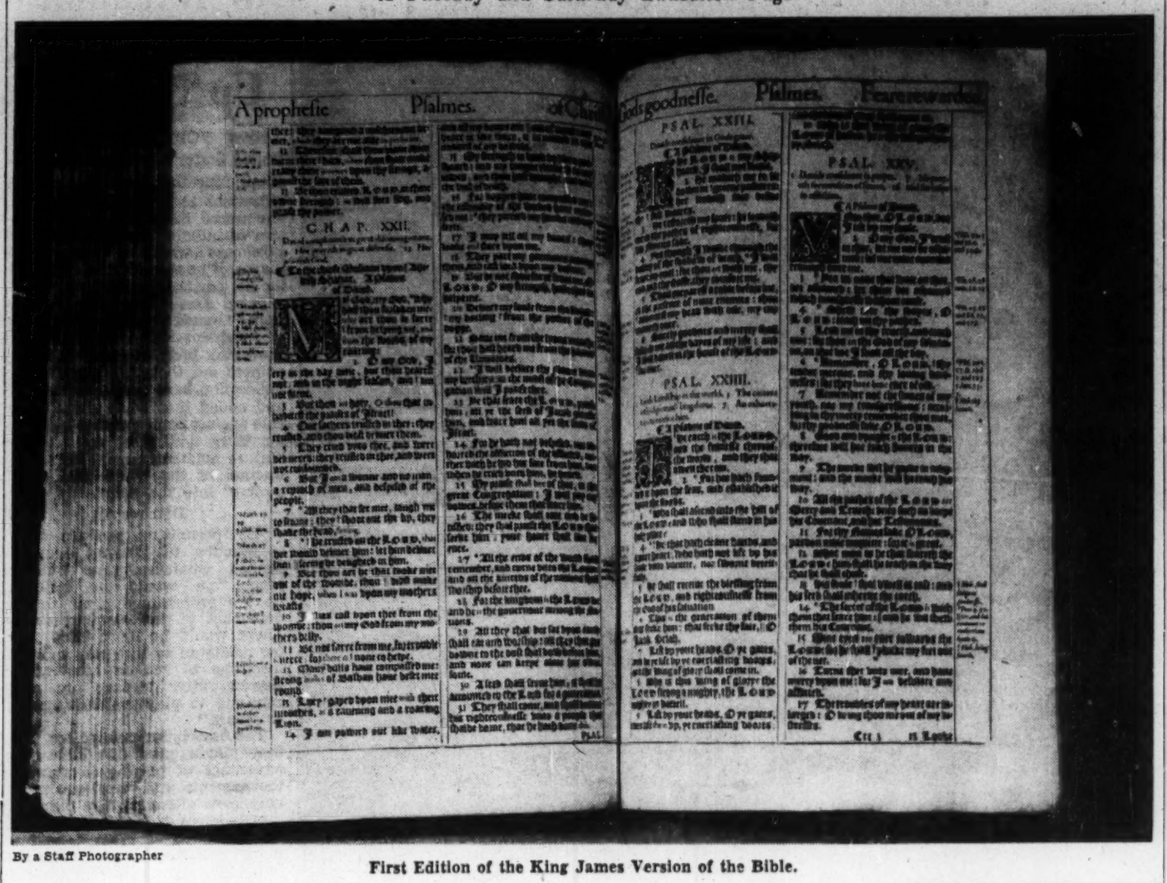
The pronunciation of each word should follow carefully the latest and most approved canons of good taste. Pronunciation should never become affected nor attempt to incorporate some feature foreign to the reader, such as exaggerated use of a broad A in sections of the United States where it is not customary. Through good diction each word in Bible reading should be the sincere expression of its proper form, outline and content.

Reading for radio differs from platform reading in scale only. It paints the same picture in miniature. Less volume of tone is required but an equal amount of inflection, emphasis, tonal variety, and even greater care in diction. Radio is the severest test possible for enunciation and pronunciation.

All decisions involved in Bible reading depend upon judgment on the part of the reader. Both letter and spirit are necessary. Each decision concerning the letter depends upon understanding of the spirit of the passage to be read.

A judge once said that when people became jurors they ceased to act like themselves, using their ordinary common sense, but felt the strain of the position and consequently made peculiar decisions. The point is a good one to remember in reading the Bible. One should not become self-conscious or self-important or permit anything in voice or manner which would be unnatural, artificial or insincere. One's Bible reading should be his sincerest, fullest, truest "self-expression." Thus and thus only will the Bible message reach the heart of the listener and accomplish its purpose to heal and bless.

M. P. K.



By a Staff Photographer

First Edition of the King James Version of the Bible.

Seeking Real Values

A College Dean Chats With Her Freshmen Girls—5

By E. Olive Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

In our last chat you were urged to seek for the solid rather than the superficial values which a college education can bring you. What are the objectives which are to be of real and lasting importance to you?

Certainly the most obvious is the one which brought you to an intellectual center to devote yourself to study and to acquaint yourself in some measure with the stored-up wisdom of the ages. The study of mankind and the onward march of civilization may enthrall you. You may feel a thrill as you learn of the forward steps in the field of natural science and invention. Mathematics and its logical relationship may engage your absorbed attention. Languages as a key to unlock the treasurers of other nations may inspire you. All the rich inheritance of our English literature lies before you to be explored. Then, having made a first general survey of all the vast domain of human knowledge, you may choose some delightful bypath which particularly appeals to you and to acquaint yourself with all its possibilities.

There is no limit to the treasures you can store up during your college years, if you really open the doors of your mind to the fact that you have entered upon an intellectual experience which is to enlarge your capacities and make you a trained thinker. But these rewards are not for the girl who looks upon her college studies as daily chores to be got out of the way as quickly as possible, in order that she may devote herself to "more absorbing" interests.

There are other incidental values to be had in college, some of which we have already discussed. The forming of democratic friendships with young people your own age is one. Another is what might be called social savoir-faire—that is, learning how to say and do the appropriate thing as one goes about one's work and play with other human beings. This by-product of college life can best be gained by the girl who is alert to let her college contacts point out her deficiencies and show her the remedy.

There is one last yet foremost value which the college girl will do well to keep always before her. We might call it self-development, character building, or the training of life-habits. It concerns a girl's whole mental outlook, her habit of thought, her philosophy of life, her religion.

College may contribute a great deal to the building up or the tearing down of character. As she becomes part of the community, a student will find her own standards subjected to comparison with those of many other girls. What she reads, what she hears in the classroom from her instructors, talks with advisers, "bull-sessions" in the dormitory, these and many more agencies will be jointly brought to bear to influence her to form new habits of thought and new ideals and standards. Some changes may be very desirable and necessary, some may be quite detrimental and unfortunate.

The new Freshman needs to be ready to grow and expand, to take in new points of view and new horizons, but she needs most of all to acquire a measuring stick of her own by which to test all these new ideas which are thrown at her during her college years. Fortunate is the girl who comes to college with a well-grounded sense of religion or a philosophy of life which has given her some convictions which are not to be shaken by the barrage of new ideas to which she will be subjected. It was a very wise man who said centuries ago (Proverbs): "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

A series of Tuesday articles.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

The 'Lit de Justice' of Vendome

From a manuscript illumination by Jan Fouquet (?), French, 1411-1480. This is one of the illustrations in the large portfolio "The French Renaissance" published by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as third of a projected set of 100 on Reconstructing the Past. The Bed of Justice was a solemn session of the French Parliament at which the King presided in person. The portfolio was reviewed on the Education Page Aug. 6.

One-Fourth of Nation Goes to School

Basic in all that America is and hopes to be is its gigantic school system embracing nearly 125,000 distinct school districts, maintaining over 266,000 separate schools and colleges, giving training to infants of two and oldsters of 80, including in its roster of pupils and teachers a quarter of our entire population. Each September sees the annual return to full-time school activities.

Aside from special defense activities the normal procedures form a major part of national life in the war emergency. President Roosevelt, for this reason, issued during August the following warning and appeal: "We must have well-educated and intelligent citizens who have sound judgment in dealing with the difficult problems of today. We must also have (natural) scientists, engineers, economists, and other people with specialized knowledge to plan and to build for national defense as well as for social and economic progress. Young people should be advised that it is their patriotic duty to continue the normal course of their education unless and until they are called, so that they will be well prepared for the greatest usefulness to their country."

Through the Editor's Window

From the Peace Tower, Ottawa

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the carillon concert would not begin until nine, we drove through the great ornamental gates, past the Canadian guard with his broad-brimmed hat and scarlet coat, and on up around to the rear of the Houses of Parliament, far ahead of time. It was well that we came just then, too. The sun, an immense flaming disk the color of guinea gold, was in the very act of sliding down behind the deep purple backdrop of the Laurentian Mountains. Molten gold and midnight blue were reflected in the Ottawa River far below us. As we stood along the parapet, leaning against the evening breeze that flowed across us and around the beautiful Gothic building at our backs, gold softened into lavender-gray, and the broad bend of the River became a bow of silver. Then, almost instantly, out of a swiftly deepening dusk, the myriad lights of Hull across the River flowered, like earth-bound promises of the sweep of stars we later were to see above them.

It was still far too early; so we climbed back into the car and drove around a bit more through Ottawa's well planned and delightful parkways, in, out, and around, with ever changing views of the Rideau passive between its man-made banks, of the turrets of the gray Chateau Laurier, of the leafy walks under dense trees where soldier-boys, in time-weighted groups, lounged on benches chatting, or walked happily along with their girls.

* * *

The great clock shining out from the Peace Tower of the Parliament Building sounded each passing quarter hour, until concert time approaching found us again through the gates, and on up crossing Parliament Square.

Now the city in Sunday evening quiet was velvet dark, the boulevard lights like glowing fruit among the trees. By day and again in sunset colors the great Square, flanked by massive gray buildings and faced by the Parliament House itself with its tall tower, had seemed both beautiful and gracious. But now the whole scene seemed also significant and unforgettable.

Globes of light marked the paths, the broad entrance steps, the upward sweep of balustraded driveway that divided to lead both ways around the Building like a welcome. High in the Peace Tower the huge clock like a benevolent moon shone down upon us, as has its English cousin in the London Houses. Indeed, the tone of the immense Croydon-founded bell with which it strikes the hour reminded us persistently of the wonderful deep voice of Big Ben across the sea.

* * *

A light shone from near the top of the Tower. We knew, from our tour through the Building the previous day, that the Senate and Commons were not sitting. If they had been, yet another light would be glowing, we were told by a courteous guard. "This one is to welcome tourists," he said, and the gesture of friendliness in his remark was typical of the kindly welcome we received everywhere during our stay in this lovely city.

The light in the Tower, and a judicious floodlighting of higher points of the Building—these were gracious bows of welcome. Driving again up to the parking place in the rear, we exclaimed at the new aspects of beauty revealed. Architectural detail could be caught better than by day, it seemed. Delicate tracery here; balance of design there; the inspiring upward cluster of point and flying buttress forming the apse-like Library wing; the quaintness of gargoyles suddenly discovered high on the Tower; the soaring sweep upward of the whole—like the prayer that it is.

By now, many others were strolling along the walks or were seated on the benches. In imagination, looking up and up, we could see the carillonneur seated before the console of levers we had seen on our visit to the Tower; and could envision, too, high above him in an open section of the Tower, the bells—waiting. Small bells in darling graduated rows, medium bells sturdy and dignified, and huge deep booming bells, respected and, most of all, beloved. An air of expectancy seemed to hang over Parliament Square. Along the street beyond the Square, and along a section of drive within it, lines of cars were already parked, their lights out, their occupants waiting.

* * *

The clock hand crept around. The Westminster chime progressed through to the end. The great bell boomed nine strokes. A breathless moment, as the echoes died away down the Ottawa valley. Then high and clear and jingling, the smaller bells led off; the carillon concert had begun.

We walked about, listening from several vantage points, trying to memorize every line and tone of the beauty of sight and sound, the wistfulness of the time. At length, back in the car, we drove down and joined the end of the line of parked cars near the street and, turning out our lights, sat listening and looking with the rest.

Rubenstein, Elgar, Bizet, Godard, music brought from many lands, —deep chords, elaborate patterns, versatile runs, weaving harmonies.

Before us in the glow of restrained floodlights, the façade of the beautiful Building with its theme of Peace, sent out on the voices of its bells, wrote in our hearts further paragraphs of a message of loyalty and co-operation with the Mother Country we had been reading every moment of our all-too-brief stay in the capital of this vast Dominion. Before the concert ended we drove off. It seemed better that way.

* * *

For I wish to remember the Tower like this, its clock shining, and its bells ringing out music cherished by people who love peace; while quietly in the Square below and in the shadows all around, were listening other friends from the "States" like ourselves, Canadian visitors to their capital, citizens of Ottawa pausing to enjoy familiar sounds—and many, many young men in uniform whose presence on every hand was for us one more symbol of the bond between the Nations of the British Commonwealth, a bond so evidently built into the very hearts and lives of a great people.

A Tuesday column.

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Commerce and Finance

Restrictions Against Japan Seen Strong Defense Weapons

Business and Industry

New England Business Gains During August

By the Associated Press

General business activity in New England during August was at a higher level than during July, after allowances for seasonal changes, with most industries reflecting improvement, the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported.

Department store sales in August were placed 13.2 per cent above the corresponding month a year previously.

"During the four-week period ending Sept. 7," the review continued, "revenue freight carloadings in New England were 1.7 per cent over the corresponding period last year and during the 36-week period ending Sept. 7 were 0.1 per cent larger than during the corresponding period last year.

Shoe Output Up Sharply

"In New England during August, production of boots and shoes is estimated to have been 14,114,000 pairs, an increase of 24.3 per cent over July but nearly 14 per cent under the total in August last year. During the first eight months of the current year, shoe production in this district is estimated to have been 94,882,000 pairs, a total of 10.2 per cent less than was produced during the first eight months of last year.

"The amount of raw cotton consumed in New England during August was 73,140 bales, an amount 4.2 per cent larger than in July but 6.2 per cent under the total in August, 1939. In this district during the first eight months of the current year cotton consumption was 585,593 bales, as compared with 586,444 bales consumed during the corresponding period a year ago. During August in this district consumption of raw wool, on a daily average basis, was lower than in July and also less than in August last year.

Building Above Last Year

The report said further:

"The value of total construction contracts awarded in New England during August was $25,724,000 as compared with $54,908,000 in July, and there were substantial decreases in each of the four major building classifications.

"As compared with August last year, however, total construction contracts awarded in New England were 8.2 per cent higher. During the first eight months of the current year total construction contracts awarded in this district were $191,991,000, an amount 13.5 per cent higher than the total of $169,186,000 during the corresponding period last year. The volume of public works contracts declined 17.1 per cent but the other three major classifications increased substantially, utilities contracts by 83.8 per cent, residential contracts by 28.3 per cent, and non-residential contracts by 22.9 per cent.

Employment increases of 2.9 per cent in Massachusetts and 3.0 per cent in Rhode Island during August, compared with July, also were noted.

Steel Industry Adds 100,000 Workers To Pay Rolls in August

NEW YORK (AP) — More than 100,000 employees were added to the pay rolls of the steel industry between August, 1939, and August, 1940, said a report by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

During August the average number of employees at work in the industry was 560,000, compared with 549,00 in July and 458,000 in August, 1939.

Steel pay rolls during August totaled $83,837,000, as against $82,215,000 in July and $67,894,000 in August of last year.

Wage-earning employees in the industry earned an average of 85.1 cents per hour in August which compares with 85.6 cents in July and 84.7 cents in August a year ago.

The number of hours worked by wage earners averaged 36.7 per week in August, as against 36.5 in July and 36.2 in August, 1939.

Steel Rate This Week Slightly Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The steel industry will increase production to 92.6 per cent of capacity this week from 92.5 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago output was 82.5 per cent and a year ago 87.5 per cent.

Many mills are now working virtually at peak capacity, steel circles pointed out. Lagging tin plate production, however, has kept the rate as a whole from reaching absolute capacity, according to trade sources.

Highest rate of the year was 92.9 per cent of capacity attained in the week of Sept. 16.

Rise in Steel Loadings Seen for Fourth Quarter

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—The Allegheny Shippers Regional Advisory Board estimated 1,027,430 freight cars will be required to transport fourth quarter products from the Youngstown and Canton, Ohio, Pittsburgh and the West Virginia Panhandle districts.

This represents a 3.5 per cent gain over actual loadings in the final 1939 quarter. Steel industry needs were estimated at 250,000 cars, a 10 per cent increase over a year ago. Coal and coke requirements were placed at 621,234 cars, a 1 per cent gain.

Accountant Speaker

© Blackstone

Samuel J. Broad

Of New York, Vice-President of the American Institute of Accountants, who addressed the dinner meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants last evening in Boston. Mr. Broad reviewed recent developments in auditing procedure as they relate to confirmation of accounts receivable, inventories and internal check and control.

Class 1 Railroads Net in First Eight Months $366,257,827

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported a net railway operating income for Class 1 railroads of $366,257,827 in the first eight months of 1940, compared with $269,187,186 in the corresponding 1939 period.

This represented a return of 2.34 per cent on property investment in 1940, the association said, compared with 1.72 per cent in 1939.

Gross operating revenues for the first eight months of this year totaled $2,743,251,822 compared with $2,480,961,970 for the first eight months in 1939 and $3,572,873,894 for the corresponding period in 1930.

The net railway operating income for August, final month of the period, was $66,014,798, compared with $54,567,356 in August, 1939.

Royal Typewriter Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Royal Typewriter Co. and domestic subsidiary earned $2,387,753 in the fiscal year ended July 31, equal to $7.90 a common share, compared with $1,653,586, or $5.17 a share in the preceding fiscal year. Plants are in Hartford, Conn., and Montreal, Canada.

Copper Trade Is Warned On High Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Washington fired point blank at the copper industry last week when National Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson warned copper, zinc and lead interests that Federal price intervention might become necessary to stabilize prices.

The announcement came in a week which saw such developments as: Copper sales soar to the highest for any full month on record; price boosts in copper, lead and zinc; a proposal that the import duty on copper be lifted when the quotation reached its present level and substantial Japanese inquiry for export copper.

Copper Singled Out

Mr. Henderson's admonition recalled to metal dealers President Roosevelt's attention to rising commodity prices in 1937.

Copper was singled out by the President about when the red metal sold at 17 cents a pound in March, 1937. The President said flatly the price was too high. Eight months later copper slid to 10 cents a pound as the industrial inventory accumulating boom of early 1937 collapsed to the stagnation of mid-1938.

Some dealers in copper said they felt Henderson's warning was a little harsh in view of the pressure on the industry by extraordinary September consumer demand. Some rationing during the week was necessary to prevent a runaway market, sellers said. The price moved up to 12 cents a pound, highest since the end of January of this year and within ½ cent of the highest (equalled several times since then) since October, 1987.

Sales through Thursday, last day for which figures were available, totaled 248,556 tons, easily a new record.

The Revere Copper & Brass Co. suggested that foreign mined copper, principally from South America, be allowed to enter the U. S. free of the 4 cent a pound excise tax when the domestic price reached 12 cents.

The present domestic price would have to go still higher for South American producers to sell their metal profitably in the U. S. market. The export price is around 9.90 cents a pound.

Japan Seeks Copper

Announcement of an embargo on all grades of iron and steel scrap brought a flurry of inquiry for copper from Japanese interest who feared the embargo might be extended. On one day at least, it was believed, Nipponese buyers were unable to place any business.

Heavy demand from brass mills, working on British and U. S. defense orders, was a factor in a 40-point rise in zinc to a basis of 7¼ cents a pound East St. Louis, top since August, 1937.

Roosevelt Holds Double-Edged Trade Weapon Against Japan

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt holds a double-edged trade weapon which he might wield against Japan in the Far Eastern dispute without the necessity for Congressional action.

By the simple issuance of a proclamation, he might put further restrictions around exports of at least nine different kinds of materials which experts say Japan is buying for war uses.

Or, just as easily, he might put new duties on, or prohibit, any or all imports of Japanese goods on the ground that, as this government has frequently complained to Japan, illegal and discriminatory restrictions have been created against American trade.

How strong and sharp — and double-edged—these weapons are is reflected in these two facts:

Third Best Customer

Month in and month out, Japan regularly shows up at the foreign trade wickets as America's third best customer.

Similarly, and more to Japan's advantage, the United States, invariably, even in these days of less than normal relations, buys more of Japan's silks, crabmeat, tea, porcelain, and other goods than does any other nation.

For many months, strong pressure organizations have urged that the United States swing into action with these weapons. One of the most active of such organizations is the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, which numbers among its prominent members William Allen White, Henry I. Harriman and many others. Henry L. Stimson was its honorary chairman until he returned to government service as Secretary of War. He could hardly keep such a private connection so he quit the committee.

But there are, and have been, almost equally strong tugs away from such action. Japan used almost half a million bales of American cotton in the first seven months of 1940. Most of America's silk comes from Japan. And the argument is often used that what happens in the Far East is little of America's business.

Buys War Materials

Not until June of this year did Congress take official notice of the vast quantities of war materials that were flowing to Japan for use in China, though several measures had been pending in committees.

One of the early defense bills, however, gave the President authority to curtail the exportation of goods that might be used for war. During July, he issued two proclamations requiring licenses for a list of goods which were put in this class.

These included:

Arms and ammunition.

Aluminum, antimony, manganese, rubber, tin, tungsten, platinum, wool, certain rare metals used for steel alloys, and cotton linters which are the best material for smokeless powder.

Various chemicals including nitrates.

Aircraft parts, armor plate and optical instruments.

Metal working machinery.

Aviation motor fuel or its makings.

Aviation lubricating oil.

The best grades of heavy melting steel scrap.

Students of Japan's trade with the United States say, however, it can still get from this country without license such goods as:

Secondary grades of iron and steel scrap, including car sides, auto frame stock, parts of agricultural implements, scrapped autos, fences, lockers, roofing and steel of first quality but in sizes and shapes inconvenient for storing. These are described as usable, though not as satisfactory as the first quality scrap.

Pig iron, wrought iron and other forms of raw material, including alloys for iron and steel production.

Finished steel.

Copper.

Lead.

Gasoline other than high octane.

Crude and lubricating oil aside from aviation.

Motor vehicles and parts that may be used for tanks and military trucks.

Wood pulp for making explosives.

Japan Big Customer

American sales to Japan for the first seven months of this year stood within a million dollars of the $123,000,000 total for the first seven months of last year. And the big items on that list were: 52,000 tons of wood pulp; 6,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum; 3,000,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil; 73,500,000 pounds of iron and steel bars and rods; 36,900,000 pounds of wire rods; 68,000,000 pounds of copper; 13,000,000 pounds of lead; $1,428,000 worth of automobiles, parts and accessories.

Raw silk was the biggest single import item. America bought 15,500,000 yards of it for $50,200,000. After that came 9,300,000 pounds of crabmeat for $2,867,000. Next in line was $1,250,000 worth of china and porcelain table and kitchen ware. Then came 33,000,000 yards of bleached cotton cloth for $1,191,000 and 6,800,000 pounds of tea for $1,100,000.

Economists watching the steps that Japan has taken in China say they bespeak an effort by Japan to unearth new sources of supply for the materials it needs to be self sustaining.

Separate development plans have been worked out for Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, North China and Central China. A South China development company is being formed.

The North China Development Company is a good example. Half of its capital is provided by the Japanese government, half by public subscription. The endeavors it proposes to foster are listed as:

A raw cotton company to control cotton production.

An industrial development company to develop the Tatung coal fields and the iron resources in Chahar, Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, Lungyen and Shihchingshan.

A telephone and telegraph company to operate all such communications in North China.

Salt Company

A salt company to operate the Chang-lu salt fields and provide an adequate supply for Japan's soda, rayon and glass industries.

A transport and communications company to operate all former Chinese railways in that area.

A metallurgical development company to develop the mining of nickel and other light ores.

A wool manufacturers association to buy wool and camel hair and manage the former Chinese government woolen mills in Peiping and Suiyan.

A power monopoly and a flour company.

If economic self sufficiency be Japan's object, the figures seem to indicate it has not yet reached that objective. Its total imports from the United States in 1939 were only a little short of the total for 1928 before it started moving into Chinese territory.

But America is buying only a little more than a third as much from Japan now as it did in 1928.

Lumber Production 80 P. C. of Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Sept. 14 stood at 80 per cent of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 and shipments were 86 per cent of the average 1929 weekly shipments.

Production for the week totaled 274,083,000 feet, which was 19 per cent greater than the previous holiday week, and 8 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 278,660,000 feet, which was 13 per cent greater than the previous week, and 1 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked during the week were 321,900,000 feet, which was 10 per cent greater than the previous week, and 3 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Martin Gets Big U. S. Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $99,641,880 airplane order to the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, was announced by the War Department. Numbers, types and delivery dates were not disclosed.

Minimum Soft Coal Prices Take Effect

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Minimum prices adding an average of 11 cents a ton to the nation's soft coal bills went into effect today.

They were the product of three years of public hearings which began with passage of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937. Coal code marketing rules and regulations became effective concurrently with the minimum prices.

These, Interior Department officials said, were designed to maintain a "cost floor" under the sale at the mine of substantially all the soft coal produced in the United States and to eliminate "destructive" price-cutting.

The Government may alter the prices upon petition by producers, their district boards, Federal agencies and others acting in behalf of consumers.

Officials said the new schedules were intended to raise the mine price of soft coal to approximately the cost of production. This, they said, would range from about 60 cents a ton on low grade Indiana slack to $5.25 on high grades of Washington western lump.

The law does not limit the price which producers may obtain above the mine minimums. It does, however, specify that no coal may be sold to wholesale distributors at less.

The consumers' counsel division, Interior Department, once estimated that the new schedules would add 11 cents a ton, or $44,000,000 annually, to the fuel bill of soft coal users. This was based on prices paid in 1937. They have averaged higher in recent years and the actual increase now may be less, officials said.

Railroads, utilities and the heavy industries are the principal consumers of soft coal.

Britain's Deficit In Half-Year Is $4,630,000,000

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Britain's ordinary expenditures for the first half of the 1940-41 fiscal year were disclosed tonight to have been three times as great as for the corresponding period of 1939-40.

The British fiscal year begins April 1.

Figures announced by the exchequer placed ordinary expenditure at £1,610,135,766 (about $6,440,000,000) for the half year as against £562,026,216 for the first half of the last fiscal year.

Ordinary revenue for the half year was only £452,518,411 (about $1,810,000,000), leaving a deficit of £1,157,617,365 (about $4,630,000,000).

Promoted

J. H. Marks

Named Vice-President of Packard Motor Car Company in charge of procurement, machinery, and accessories in connection with the Rolls Royce plane engine project. Mr. Marks will also supervise the erection of new buildings and other details growing out of the expanding war plane motor contract. He was formerly purchasing manager of the company.

Defense Contracts May Soon Serve As Security for Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate has completed Congressional action on legislation permitting Government contractors to assign their contracts to banks as security for loans.

The measure, recommended by the Defense Commission and the War and Navy Departments, is designed to facilitate borrowing by defense contractors to finance necessary plant expansion and for other purposes.

The bill is not restricted to defense contractors, however, but permits any person or corporation with a claim of $1,000 or more against the Government to assign it to a bank or Federal lending agency as security for a loan. All assignments must be reported to the Government.

Farmers Milk Cash Income Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Farm cash income from milk rose to $128,000,000 in August from $118,000,000 in August last year, the Milk Industry Foundation said. For the first 8 months of 1940 milk was the largest single source of farm cash income, the foundation added.

British Sales Of U. S. Issues To Be Resumed

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Permits for the sale of securities held under wartime exchange control in Canada for the United Kingdom will be resumed today, the Bank of England notified its share and loan department.

NEW YORK (AP) — Wall Street brokerage circles looked for a speed-up in British sales of American securities in the New York markets from the plan to permit private citizens to sell their holdings abroad starting Oct. 1.

The decision, it was suggested in financial quarters, may mean England has transported in face of wartime shipping hazards hundreds of millions of American stocks and bonds for concentration at Montreal and shipment to this country as markets are able to absorb sales.

Out of an estimated $735,000,000 in United Kingdom holdings of American securities when the war started, considerable amounts were sold in the early months of the conflict.

Of some $1,250,000,000 in combined British and Canadian holdings, one informed source figured, probably around $200,000,000 has been liquidated, leaving $1,000,000,000 or so for sale as markets and British needs for dollar exchange determine.

The security holdings represent a secondary line of purchasing power after gold and bank balances in the procurement of war supplies.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Union Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct.	15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks		
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct.	21
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov.	1

This Changing World

Importance of Scrap—Modern Steel Industry in Japan, as in Other Countries, Relies Upon "Junk" as a Prime Material—Mostly From the United States

By H. B. Elliston

Junk is the word that most Americans give to scrap iron. And this is the word that Paul V. McNutt uses in expressing wonder that for so long we should have allowed American scrap to sustain Japanese war-making. Now the trade in all categories of scrap (there are restrictions on exports of No. 1 scrap dating from July 31) is due to be stopped on October 16. The step is regarded as so serious in its repercussions on American-Japanese relations that we may doubt whether junk is the whole story about scrap.

The doubt will turn out to be well founded after a glance at the evolution of the steel industry. At one time steel came wholly from pig iron. The ore out of which the pig iron was obtained was excavated from the Mesabi or some other hills, loaded onto ore barges or trains, and refined and tempered in huge furnaces at, say Pittsburgh. And out of those furnaces issued the shiny ingots which eventually took shape in automobiles, skyscrapers, battleships, bridges, and so on. First the raw material, next the finished product, and finally the fabricated machines and things. This was the process right down to the beginning of World War 1. Then, in that period, somebody said: "Steel isn't used up, like oil and coal. Why can't we use it again?" That somebody deserves a special place of honor among the great conservationists. The idea caught on so rapidly that by the time we entered upon World War 2 "junk" had an equal place with pig iron as the raw material for steel. The last figures I've seen give the following ratios in steelmaking: 49.6 per cent scrap, 50.4 per cent pig iron.

* * *

It may come as a shock to realize that half the steel in that new model eight once lay on a junk heap. Say that to the proud owner (even if he still has a couple of years in which to buy it) and you'd most likely get a withering look. One feels that making over a junk pile would at best yield a shoddy material. That is the reaction from the reports of the people in Europe pulling down grilles and gates for the steel mills. We think, perhaps, that the steel coming out of this kind of material is a kind of Molotoff steel—you know, not exactly 100 per cent. It provides just as fine steel, however, as pig iron, though, of course, there are grades of scrap as of everything else.

So the old word for scrap must be expunged from our vocabulary. Scrap is so much more than junk that it's half the backbone of the steel industry. I know a market watcher who keeps his eye on scrap prices because he thinks that this index is the most significant barometer in the entire world of business. And the prestige of the dealer has gone up with that of the commodity he handles. Edwin C. Barringer, in an interesting book called "The Story of Scrap" calls him a modern Aladdin—the man who promises, and can deliver, "new steel for old." Such a description may sound rather superlative. But at least we may go so far as to say that the junk man has become an honored member of the Chamber of Commerce!

This evolution—almost revolution—in the steel industry has changed the economies surrounding World War 2. Iron was a severe problem to Nazi Germany before she overran continental Europe and made her own corridor to the ore in Luxembourg, France, Spain and Sweden. Four-fifths of her pig iron had to be imported. It was a precarious dependence. But her situation wasn't quite as bad as the figures showed. For steel production in Germany had been making increasing use of scrap, too. In 1938, 23.3 million tons of steel were manufactured, and this figure exceeded by 8 millions the total domestic production of pig iron plus the imports of pig iron. Those 8 millions represented old steel reclaimed within Germany.

The figures show that Germany used less scrap than the United States ratio for her ingot production. Perhaps, on the theory that a ton in hand is worth ten in somebody else's, one reason for this higher use of pig iron was that Germany wished to keep scrap in reserve. Just so Britain, though a tight little isle, kept the productive capacity of her pasture land as a food reserve in World War 1. At any rate, there must be millions of tons of scrap available in an industrial country of the order of Germany. Old factories, unused railroads, and the like are in themselves emergency stock piles of steel scrap. Nazi figures put the reserve at 10 million tons, or the equivalent of half a year's output of steel. In Sweden, in reply to my questions, they doubted this estimate, for Nazi figures are regarded as belonging to the third category of statistics, but the real figure is doubtless high enough to be quite an item in Nazi war calculations.

Japan is even poorer than Germany in ore iron, and like Germany, has hitherto depended upon foreign sources for supplies. She makes about a third as much steel as Germany does. And most of the material for it comes from abroad, chiefly from the United States. Scrap steel and pig iron imports from the United States are responsible for about one-third of Japan's steel output. By far the bulk of the takings have been in the form of scrap. The explanation is price. Pig iron can be turned into steel only to the extent of nine-tenths; whereas a ton of scrap makes a ton of steel. Japan, moreover, buys a cheaper grade of scrap, so that the Presidential restrictions last July 31 on the export of No. 1 scrap amounted only to a mild case of knuckle-rapping, especially as you can always adulterate No. 1 scrap into No. 2 scrap.

* * *

In these six years 1934-39, scrap steel and pig iron have been entering Japan in quantity from other sources, too. It's impossible nowadays to get at statistics. When they aren't available at all, they are lumped together with other figures, or sicklied o'er with propaganda. However, a lot of guess work went on in New York last week end. And the New York Times steel correspondent, Kenneth L. Austin, has added up all the guesses, subtracted Japan's output of steel, and finds that Japan may have in reserve a one-year supply of raw materials.

Such an estimate would put Japan in a better position than pre-war Germany. It doesn't take account, of course, of what you might call standing reserves: i. e., in old factories and other steel-made things that could be pulled down and thrown into the furnace in an emergency. In this respect Japan, not being so highly industrialized as Germany, is not so well off. It is the American scrap stored up that Japan would rely upon to feed into the maw of her steel industry, meaning Mars. The prospect should further strengthen this plea to give "junk" its proper due among the great items of modern industry and international commerce.

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Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 403,070
1940 volume to date 153,826,975
1939 volume to date 201,293,686

Steel Shares Lead Rally In Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Buying of steels, rails, and specialities touched off a general rallying swing in today's stock market.

Traders were unable to resist profit taking, however, and, near the final hour, early gains of 1 to 3 points were reduced in the majority of instances.

Dealings, lively for a while, slowed as the session proceeded. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares, or just about double that of yesterday.

Brokers attributed the forward sortie partly to a favorable interpretation of the excess profits tax bill as approved by the Senate-House conferees, the brightening business outlook, rising hopes for British success in the war, and lessening tension over Far Eastern complications.

Among the better acting shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, du Pont, Dow Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, American Smelting, Anaconda, Great Northearn, Pullman, American Telephone, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, Montgomery Ward and the preferreds of American Woolen, General Steel Castings and Budd Manufacturing.

Tilting upward in the curb were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Jones & Laughlin and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore.

Rail Bonds Higher

Low-priced railroad bonds were out in front of a generally higher bond market today.

Going into the final hour carrier obligations had added major fractions to more than a point in numerous cases and the entire domestic section of the list trailed along. Only Italian and Japanese loans marred the all-round improvement by dropping 1 to as much as 6 points.

U. S. Governments tended upward in skimpy trade.

Pressure against Italian issues accompanied Wall Street talk that the list of her bonds now in default would be augmented. It was rumored paying agents on City of Rome 6½s and City of Milan 6½s had received no funds to meet the Oct. 1 coupons. The Rome issue, traders said, was in effect guaranteed by the Italian Government.

Domestic liens marked up included Southern Railway 4s, Pressed Steel Car 5s, Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s, Boston & Maine 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4½s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58 and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Wheat Irregular On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Successive waves of profit taking sales and pressure from local longs engulfed the wheat futures pit in the final hour today, erasing most of the gains.

Prices eased off to around last night's final quotations after advances o fas much as a cent a bushel had been chalked up soon after the opening.

Final prices showed losses of as much as ½ cent for December, while the deferred contracts were unchanged from yesterday's final figures.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Filing Equip Bureau, Inc. 4% pf	$1.50	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Guardian Inv Tr (Hartford, Conn) cum pf	$1.50 55c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Portland Gas Light Co $6 pf	$1	.. Oct.	15	Sep. 24

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Central Wharf & Wet Dock Corp	$1	.. Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Corp	$2	.. Oct.	24	Oct. 9

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Lincoln Tel & Tel (Del)	25c	.. Oct.	10	Sep. 20
Southington Bk & Tr (Conn)	50c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 23

Initial

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Northern Ohio Tel 5 % pf	$1.25	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 27

Resumed

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Bartgis Bros	10c	.. Oct.	31	Oct. 10

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Aetna Std Eng pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Am Hair & Felt 6% 1st. pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Ark Fuel Oil 6% pf	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Bartgis Bros 6% conv pf	37½c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Chain Store Prod $1.50 conv pf	37½c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
C C C & St. Louis RR pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	31	Oct. 8
Columbia Mills	50c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Dean (W E) and Co Do pf	20c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
	15c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Essex Trust (Lynn, Mass)	$2.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
First Mutual Tr Fund registered	10c	.. Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Gt Sou Life Ins (Houston, Texas)	35c	Q Oct.	10	Oct. 1
Guardian Bk Sh Inv Tr (Hartford) Series 1 pf	37½c	S Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Guardian Pub Ut Inv Tr pf	40c	S Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Guardian Rail Sh Inv Tr non-cum Series I pf	40c	S Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Kalamazoo Allegan & Gr Rapids RR	$2.95	S Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Lake View Trust & Sav Bk (Chicago)	$2	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 30
Lincoln T&T5%pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	10	Sep. 24
Do A	50c	Q Oct.	10	Sep. 24
Do B	25c	Q Oct.	10	Sep. 24
Manchester Sav Bk & Tr (Pittsburgh)	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 27
Merchants Nati Bank (Indianapolis)	$2	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 23
No Ohio Teleph 17½pc	Oct.	15	Sep. 27	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 27
Ohio Finance	40c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 5½ pf	$1.38	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 6½ pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Paracle Gum C M	¼c	.. Oct.	12	Sep. 26
Roos Broos pf	$1.62½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Santa Cruz P Cem	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Seattle-First Nti B	40c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Do	40c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Second National Bank (New Haven)	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Shaffer St 5% pf	1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Southington Bk & Tr (Connecticut)	$1	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 23
So Am Gold & Plat	10c	.. Nov.	20	Nov. 7
Steel Co (Ca)	43¾c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 7
Do pf	43¾c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 7
Union Oil (Calif)	25c	Q Nov.	16	Oct. 16
Woolson Sp 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 23

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21	21	21	+ ½
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	21	42½	41	42½	+1½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 30
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	7	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	8	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	21	20½	20½	+ ½
26½	15½	Alley L Stl (¾e)	30	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9	9	9	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	166½	164	166½	+3½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	13	13	13	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	40	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
73⅛	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅜	70	+1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	9	34½	34	34	
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	14⅜	14	14⅜	Sep 30
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 24
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	4	13	13	13	+ ¾
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	19	57⅞	56½	57½	+1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ½
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	5	38	37	37	+ ⅝
2¾	1⅜	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
1161½	87	Am Can (4)	2	100	100	100	
1787⅛	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	177¼	177¼	177¼	Sep 30
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	38	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	
53½	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	23	54½	53½	54⅛	+ ⅝
23⅞	13½	Am Ch&C (1.20e)	9	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¾
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	6¾	6½	6¾	Sep 25
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅛	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 30
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	16	16	16	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 26
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	32¾	30½	32¾	+2⅜
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55	54¼	55	+1
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 27
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep 30
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
74	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	5	72½	71½	72½	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2½	2½	2½	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	51½	51¼	51½	
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	3	45	44¼	46	+2
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	24	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	21	12⅜	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
12⅜	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	4	7	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	9	42¾	41¾	42	+ ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅝
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	49	25⅞	25⅛	25¾	+ ¾
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	9	12⅜	12⅜	12½	+⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	15¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	71⅞	71¼	71¼	—1¼
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	163⅞	163	163½	+1
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	8	76¾	76	76¾	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	16	77¾	77	77¾	+1⅝
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	153½	153½	153½	+ ½
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Sep 23
12	6	Am Woolen	52	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	34	49¾	48¾	49½	+2¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	7	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	82	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	4	14	14	14	—1
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	106	106	106	+1
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	45	45	45	+1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	6	36	36	36	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅛e)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	77½	77½	77½	+2½
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 23
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	43	17	16¼	17	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
23¼	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	14	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	3	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	15	14½	15	+ ¼
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	21	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108	108	108	
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	Sep 30
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65	65	65	Sep 25
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	Sep 30
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	15	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛

B

197⅛	123⅛	Bald Loco ct	71	165⅛	161⅛	163⅛	+ ¼
63⅜	23¼	Balt & Ohio	5	43⅜	41¼	43⅜	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5¾	5½	5½	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	9	11	10½	11	+ ⅝
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 27
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	8	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	29½	29	29½	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 24
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	— ½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	14	32½	32	32¼	+ ½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
56¾	48¼	Den Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	Sep 28
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	87	81¾	79⅞	80⅝	+1⅝
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	5	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	23	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	16	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅝	19¾	Bohi A & B (1e)	2	28	28	28	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅝
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	18	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (⅔e)	14	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅜	8	Bridgeport (⅓e)	8	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	19	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅝
39⅝	28	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38	38	38	Sep 26
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	44	44	44	—1½
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	13⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	26	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16	16	16	Sep 26
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Sep 25
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	17	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	55	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
41½	22½	Bullard Co(1¼e)	7	33	32½	33	+1
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
68	58½	Burling Mill (1)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	6	8	7⅞	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	18½	19	+ ½
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	5	9	8¾	8¾	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	5	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅝
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Sep 30
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	9	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	8	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	9	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅝
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	37	37	37	Sep 30
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2½e)	3	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ½
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	12	56	54¼	56	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	49½	49	49	+ ¾
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	15	29⅜	28⅞	29⅝	+1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	9	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	Sep 30
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 5
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	14	29	28⅜	29	+ ¾
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	9	5⅜	5¼	5½	— ⅛
21⅜	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	2	21½	21½	21½	Sep 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	30	40¾	40	40½	+ ½
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	Sep 26
4⅞	3½	Ches Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 30
2½	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 28
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	10	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ½
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¾
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Sep 30
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 30
11	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	Sep 27
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	58	80⅝	79	79⅞	+1
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
41½	25¼	Climax M (1.20)	4	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅝
45½	25½	Cluett-P (1½e)	1	34½	34	34½	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	12	110	110	110	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	3	28	27¼	28	+1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	15	22¼	21	22	+ ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19⅜	19½	19⅜	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 30
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	77	77	77	—2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	4	20¾	20	20¾	+1
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	5	83	82	82	—1
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	32	32	32	+ ½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	Sep 26
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102¼	102¼	Sep 30
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	28	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ¼
13⅜	3¼	Com'th & South	30	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	57½	56	57½	+1½
33	25⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	38	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	
56	32	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	7	18	17½	17½	
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	8	13¾	13½	13½	Sep 27
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 27
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	5	24	24	24	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	18	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
32⅞	23

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

House Accepts A Compromise Tax Proposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Legislation levying on corporations an excess profits tax of 25 to 50 per cent was voted finally today by the House. The action put Congress one notch nearer an election recess which leaders hoped to start this week end.

The measure, put into present compromise form by a joint committee after House and Senate had passed differing versions, now goes to the Senate, where approval, expected tomorrow, would send it to the White House. In addition to its tax sections it carries provisions designed to speed up armament production and furnish a system of insurance for the Nation's fighting men.

Will Add $500,000,000

Including a 3.1 per cent boost in the normal corporation income tax, the bill will produce, tax authorities said, $500,000,000 in revenue the first year and about $1,000,000,000 thereafter. Chairman Doughton (D), North Carolina, of the Ways and Means Committee told the House that enactment of the bill was necessary to meet a "dire need" of the Government for more income in these days of heavy defense spending.

When the tax bill clears the Senate, Congress will have only one major item on its calendar—a $1,469,993,636 defense appropriations measure which carries funds for the conscription program and expansion of the standing army. This has yet to be acted on by the Senate. Leaders expressed confidence it could be sent to the White House this week.

Defense speed-up provisions of the tax bill:

1. Would permit manufacturers to deduct from their taxable income over a 5-year period the entire cost of defense production facilities completed after June 10, 1940.

2. Would suspend present profit limitations on the manufacture of warships and military aircraft.

Insurance for Draftees

Moreover, the measure would set up a new Government insurance system for draftees, national guardsmen on active duty, and other soldiers and sailors, permitting them to obtain policies up to $10,000 at low rates.

The 3.1 per cent corporation income tax increase would boost the normal rate from the present 20.9 to 24 per cent. Special lower rates for corporations with less than $25,000 net income would not be affected.

Under the excess profits tax schedule, the first $5,000 of profits would be exempted with "credits," based either on a concern's past earnings or its invested capital also to be allowed. The minimum credit would be 8 per cent of a corporation's currently invested capital.

All earnings in excess of the exemption and credits would be taxable at: 25 per cent on the first $20,000, 30 per cent on the next $30,000, 35 per cent on the next $50,000, 40 per cent on the next $150,000, 45 per cent on the next $250,000, and 50 per cent on all over $500,000.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 28 compared with Sept. 28, 1939 (shown in parentheses):

Receipts, $8,241,560.61 ($10,241,460.60); expenditures, $31,507,080.41 ($30,906,008.48); net balance, $2,436,601,147.54 ($2,108,532,-314.21); working balance included, $1,701,-831,031.70 ($1,413,039,394.44); customs receipts for month, $21,403,357.21 ($33,020,-323.91); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,469,785,376.58 ($1,426,255,658.85); expenditures, $2,252,439,554.41 ($2,380,985,229.26); excess of expenditures, $782,654,177.83 ($954,729,570.41); gross debt, $44,067,530,-888.90 ($40,853,620,699.03); increase over previous day, $924,522.52; gold assets, $21,-212,682,323.01 ($16,929,748,645.06).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
14	3¼s '46-44	109.13	109.10	109.13
29	2¾s '47-45	109.12	109.12	109.12
8	2s '47	105.18	105.16	105.16
5	2¾s '51-48	109	109	109
1	2½s '52-50	106.18	106.18	106.18
5	3s '55-51	111.9	111.9	111.9
6	2¼s '56-54	103.25	103.22	103.22
10	2¼s '60-55	108.29	108.29	108.29
17	2¾s '59-56	107.30	107.30	107.30
19	2¾s '65-60	107.22	107.21	107.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-42	103.22	103.22	103.22
1	3s '49-44	107.24	107.24	107.24

Home Owners Loan

1	2¼s '44-42	103.17	103.17	103.17

New York City Bond

32	3s '80	96⅞	96¾	96⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
7	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46	45¾	45¾
16	Alleghany cv 5s '44	94	93½	93½
10	Alleghany cv 5s '49	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
132	Alleghany 5s '50 st	54½	52⅞	54½
4	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
18	Am & For P 5s 2030	49¾	49¼	49½
11	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1	Am Int 5½s '49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	Am T&T 3⅛s '43			
	105 11-32	105 11-32	105 11-32	105 11-32
6	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅛	109	109⅛
3	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109½	109½	109½
5	Am W W & E 6s '75	109	109	109
5	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104½	104½	104½
6	Arm Del 4s 57	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
14	Arm Del 4s 55	103½	103⅜	103⅜
5	AT&SF 4s 95	105½	105¼	105½
2	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	87	87	87
11	AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103½	103⅜
10	A C Line 5s '48	68½	67¾	68
30	A C Line clt 4s 52	67	66⅞	67
7	A C Line 4½s 64	55½	55⅛	55½
19	A C Line 5s 45	67½	67	67
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32¼	32¼	32½
3	Atl Refin 3s 53	106½	106½	106½
73	B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	70	69¾	70
56	B&O 95 st A	34⅞	33⅞	34¾
33	B&O 96 st C	39½	39⅛	39⅛
33	B&O 2000 st D	34½	34⅜	34½
4	B&O 96 st F	34½	33⅞	34½
34	B&O cv 60 st	13¾	13⅛	13¾
25	B&O 4s 48	70	69½	70
2	B&OPLE&WV4s 51st	69¾	69	69¾
28	B&O S W 50 st	47	45	46¾
2	B&O T C 4s 59	56	56	56
3	Bang & Aroos 5s 43	95¾	95¾	95¾
4	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
8	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105¼	104¾	105¼
13	Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71	71½
10	Boston&Me 4½s 61	72	71⅞	72
17	Boston&Me 4½s 70	17	19¾	19½
2	Boston&Me 5s 55	76½	76	76½
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	Buf Gen El 4⅛s 81	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
31	Buf R&P 57 st	42¼	41½	42¼
4	Buf R&P 57 st reg	41¼	41½	41½
4	Bush Term 5s 55	41	41	41
5	Can Sou 5s 62	82	82	82
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94½	94⅛	94½
23	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96	95¾	96
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92¾	92¼	92¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92¾	92¼	92¾
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	104	104	104
12	Can Pac 5s '54	70	70	70
1	Can of Ga 5s '59 C	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
12	Cen Pac 5s '60	46¾	46⅜	46½
24	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68⅛	67¾	68⅛
17	Certain-td 5½s '48	81½	81⅜	81½
1	C&O 4½s '92	127	127	127
6	C&O 3½s '96 D	102	101¾	102
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106¼	106¼	106¾
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84	82½	84
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	CB&Q 5s Ill '49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91	91	91
10	Chi & S Ill 5s '51	14½	14	14½
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
9	Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¼	27	27¼
2	Chi I & 6s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Chi I & L 5s '66	7	7	7
5	CMSP & P 5s '75	5½	5⅜	5⅜
4	CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¾	28½	28¾
8	CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¾	27¾	27¾
15	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	27	26¾	27
24	Chi&NW 6½s '36	21	20¾	21
29	Chi&NWrfg5s2037	11½	11¼	11½
1	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16¾	16¾	16¾
25	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2⅛	2¼
26	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
22	Chi&NW4½s2037C	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
9	Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
3	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
3	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
11	CRI&P 4s '88	14	13¾	14
30	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¾	6⅝	6¾
14	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅜	108½	108⅜
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Chi&W Ind 4½s '62	92¾	92¾	92½
14	Chi&W Ind 5s '52	91¾	91½	91¾
2	Childs Co 5s '43	34¾	34¾	34¾
135	CC&StL 4½s '77	57¼	55⅜	57¼
3	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	72½	72½	72½
125	Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107	106¾	107
5	ClecUnTerm5½s'77	76¼	76¼	76¼
16	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70	69½	69¾
1	Col F&I 5s '70	81	81	81
64	Col&So 4½s '80	20¾	18⅜	20
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	105	105	105
6	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105¼	104⅝	105¼
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Coml Mack Inc '69 ww	29	29	25
1	Comwith Ed 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
36	Comwith Ed cv3½s'58	122¼	122¼	122¼
18	Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
2	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	106	106
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	69	68¼	69
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	111	111
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110½	110⅜	110½
9	Crane Co 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
18	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	42¼	41½	42¼
2	Buf R&P 57 st reg	41¼	41½	41½
4	Bush Term 5s 55	41	41	41
5	Can Sou 5s 62	82	82	82
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94½	94⅛	94½
23	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96	95¾	96
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92¾	92¼	92¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92¾	92¼	92¾
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	104	104	104
12	Can Pac 5s '54	70	70	70
1	Can of Ga 5s '59 C	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
12	Cen Pac 5s '60	46¾	46⅜	46½
24	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68⅛	67¾	68⅛
17	Certain-td 5½s '48	81½	81⅜	81½
1	C&O 4½s '92	127	127	127
6	C&O 3½s '96 D	102	101¾	102
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106¼	106¼	106¾
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84	82½	84
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	CB&Q 5s Ill '49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91	91	91
10	Chi & S Ill 5s '51	14½	14	14½
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
9	Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¼	27	27¼
2	Chi I & 6s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Chi I & L 5s '66	7	7	7
5	CMSP & P 5s '75	5½	5⅜	5⅜
4	CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¾	28½	28¾
8	CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¾	27¾	27¾
15	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	27	26¾	27
24	Chi&NW 6½s '36	21	20¾	21
29	Chi&NWrfg5s2037	11½	11¼	11½
1	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16¾	16¾	16¾
25	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2⅛	2¼
26	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
22	Chi&NW4½s2037C	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
9	Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
3	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
3	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
11	CRI&P 4s '88	14	13¾	14
30	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¾	6⅝	6¾
14	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅜	108½	108⅜
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Chi&W Ind 4½s '62	92¾	92¾	92½
14	Chi&W Ind 5s '52	91¾	91½	91¾
2	Childs Co 5s '43	34¾	34¾	34¾
135	CC&StL 4½s '77	57¼	55⅜	57¼
3	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	72½	72½	72½
125	Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107	106¾	107
5	ClecUnTerm5½s'77	76¼	76¼	76¼
16	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70	69½	69¾
1	Col F&I 5s '70	81	81	81
64	Col&So 4½s '80	20¾	18⅜	20
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	105	105	105
6	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105¼	104⅝	105¼
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Coml Mack Inc '69 ww	29	29	25
1	Comwith Ed 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
36	Comwith Ed cv3½s'58	122¼	122¼	122¼
18	Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
2	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	106	106
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	69	68¼	69
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	111	111
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110½	110⅜	110½
9	Crane Co 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
18	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	42¼	41½	42¼
9	Cuba R R 5s '52	22	20	22
1	Dayton P&L 3s '70	106½	106½	106½
78	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55⅜	54¾	55⅜
19	D & R G 4s '36	7½	7⅜	7⅜
40	D & R G West 5s '78	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Duquesne Lt 4½s '65	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
2	ElginJolie&E 3¼s '70	102	102	102
66	Erie rfg 5s '67	16	15¾	15⅞
1	El Paso&SW 5s '65	57	57	57
51	Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
51	Erie 1st 4s '96	70¼	69¾	70¼
125	Erie gen lien 4s '96	33¾	33	33½
23	Erie cv 4s '53 A	27¼	26¾	27⅛
40	Erie cv 4s '53 B	27⅛	26¾	27
3	Erie & Jer 6s '55	69	69	69
5	Erie Gene 6s '57	80½	80½	80½
16	Firestone T&R 3½s '48	104½	104½	104½
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
69	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	84	82½	84

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+1.79	+.54	+.22
Today's close*	134.43	29.04	21.91
Previous close	132.64	28.52	21.69
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	Goodrich 4½s '56	105⅜	105	105⅜
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	105⅝	105½	105½
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
12	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
4	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107	107	107
14	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	105½	105½	105½
48	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98½	97⅝	98
82	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	85½	84½	85
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	104	104	104
4	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	31½	30⅞	31½
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	45½	45	45½
33	Ill Cen 3½s'52	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	45½	45½	45½
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	46½	47
15	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43	42¼	43
29	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	46¾	46⅛	46¾
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44⅛	44¾	44⅞
14	Inland Stl3s '61	106	106	106
14	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	90	89¼	90
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	9	9	9
26	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	52	51½	51¾
7	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66¼	66	66
9	Int Paper 6s '55	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
40	Int T&T 4½s'52	22¼	21¾	22
28	Int T&T 5s'55	24	23¼	23¾
14	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	57	57	57
5	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	100⅞	100½	100⅞
2	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	34½	34	34½
25	K C South 5s '50	70	69¾	70
7	K C South 3s '50	65¼	65¼	65¼
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	105	104½	105
2	Kresge Found 3s '50	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
22	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56½	54⅝	56½
22	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	56	54½	56
5	Lac Gas 5s '42	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	LE&West 2nd 5s '41	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
5	LS&MS 3½s '97		90	90
13	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	61	61	61
2	Leh Val Coal 6s '43	70	70	70
3	Leh Val Harl5½s'54	42	41½	42
3	Leh Val NY4½s'40	45	45	45
15	LehValNY4½s'40asd	45	45	45
12	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	25⅜	25	25⅜
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	22⅛	22½	22⅛
12	LehVal4½s2003asd	22⅜	21¾	22⅛
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
69	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20⅜	20½	20½
10	Libby McN&Ls4s'55	104	104	104
25	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95¼	95	95¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	95¼	95¼	95¼
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¼	84	84
5	Lou&N 3s2003 B	102	102	102
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
2	Louis&N 4s 'B '60	105	105	105
8	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87½	87	87
8	Louis&N 3½s A '50	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1	MarionStShov 4?st	84	84	84
99	McKess&Rob 5½s 50	99	98½	99
14	Met Ed 4½s 68	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
8	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	15⅝	15½	15½
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6	6	6
1	Mo-Ill 5s 59	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14½	14¼	14¼
16	M K Tex aj 5s 67	5	5	5
3	M-K-T 4½s 78	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
3	Mo Pac 5s 7 F	17½	17	17¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	17	17	17
19	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17¼	17¼	17¼
7	Mob & Oh 5s 38 ct	43½	43¼	43⅜
2	Mob & O 4½s 77 ct	35⅜	35¾	35¾
4	MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
40	Mor & Essex 5s 55	40	39¼	40
12	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36½	35⅞	36½
11	Mor-Essex3½s2000	42½	42⅜	42½
16	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	107	106¾	107
5	Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
9	Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105¼	105½
1	N Engy Rlt 4s 45	38½	38¼	38½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104½	104½
5	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	34	34	34
16	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33	33	33
22	NO Tex & M 4½s '56	31½	30¾	31½
3	NY & Putnam 4s '93	84½	84½	84½
2	NYNH&Harl 3½s '65	110½	110¼	110½
64	NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¾	64¾	65⅛
132	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅝	57⅞	58⅞
23	NYC cn 4s '98	64	63⅞	64
12	NYC 3¾s '46	89	89	89
39	NYC cv 3¾s '52	63¼	62½	63
7	NYC & HR 4s '42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
49	NYC&HR 3½s '97	85	83¼	85
3	NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	80	80	80
1	NYC Mi Gen 3½s '98	59½	59½	59½
30	NYCh&StL 6s '47	87	86½	87
20	NYCh&StL 5½s2'74A	71½	70½	71½
71	Ch & StL 4½s '78	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
17	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106¾	106	106
1	NY Dock c 5s '47	50¼	50¼	50¼
5	NY Edis 3¼s '65	110	110	110
15	NY Lack&W4s '73A	54½	54¼	54½
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	61	61	61
2	Leh Val Coal 6s '43	70	70	70
3	Leh Val Harl5½s'54	42	41½	42
3	Leh Val NY4½s'40	45	45	45
15	LehValNY4½s'40asd	45	45	45
12	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	25⅜	25	25⅜
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	22⅛	22½	22⅛
12	LehVal4½s2003asd	22⅜	21¾	22⅛
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
69	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20⅜	20½	20½
10	Libby McN&Ls4s'55	104	104	104
25	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95¼	95	95¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	95¼	95¼	95¼
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¼	84	84
5	Lou&N 3s2003 B	102	102	102
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
2	Louis&N 4s 'B '60	105	105	105
8	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87½	87	87
8	Louis&N 3½s A '50	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1	MarionStShov 4?st	84	84	84
99	McKess&Rob 5½s 50	99	98½	99
14	Met Ed 4½s 68	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
8	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	15⅝	15½	15½
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6	6	6
1	Mo-Ill 5s 59	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14½	14¼	14¼
16	M K Tex aj 5s 67	5	5	5
3	M-K-T 4½s 78	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
3	Mo Pac 5s 7 F	17½	17	17¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	17	17	17
19	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17¼	17¼	17¼
7	Mob & Oh 5s 38 ct	43½	43¼	43⅜
2	Mob & O 4½s 77 ct	35⅜	35¾	35¾
4	MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
40	Mor & Essex 5s 55	40	39¼	40
12	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36½	35⅞	36½
11	Mor-Essex3½s2000	42½	42⅜	42½
16	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	107	106¾	107
5	Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
9	Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105¼	105½
1	N Engy Rlt 4s 45	38½	38¼	38½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104½	104½
5	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	34	34	34
16	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33	33	33
22	NO Tex & M 4½s '56	31½	30¾	31½
3	NY & Putnam 4s '93	84½	84½	84½
2	NYNH&Harl 3½s '65	110½	110¼	110½
64	NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¾	64¾	65⅛
132	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅝	57⅞	58⅞
23	NYC cn 4s '98	64	63⅞	64
12	NYC 3¾s '46	89	89	89
39	NYC cv 3¾s '52	63¼	62½	63
7	NYC & HR 4s '42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
49	NYC&HR 3½s '97	85	83¼	85
3	NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	80	80	80
1	NYC Mi Gen 3½s '98	59½	59½	59½
30	NYCh&StL 6s '47	87	86½	87
20	NYCh&StL 5½s2'74A	71½	70½	71½
71	Ch & StL 4½s '78	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
17	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106¾	106	106
1	NY Dock c 5s '47	50¼	50¼	50¼
5	NY Edis 3¼s '65	110	110	110
15	NY Lack&W4s '73A	54½	54

Washington Man Proves Daily 'These Are the Flying Forties'

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That age is no bar to piloting is being demonstrated daily by B. Russell Shaw of the Washington Institute of Technology, Washington, D. C. Mr. Shaw, who is more than 40, pilots a Piper Cub plane which he has dubbed "The Forty Flier."

Mr. Shaw, according to the Cub Flier, a small paper issued by the Piper Aircraft Company of Lock Haven, Pa., heard a slogan which has become popular with the turn of the decade—"These are the Flying Forties." Impressed, he got in touch with an airplane dealer and school operator in College Park, Md. He experienced very little difficulty in getting a pilot's ticket, and has since become an ardent booster on the subject of persons his age learning to fly.

Aviation is missing these people in its appeal badly, Mr. Shaw feels, and in turn these people are missing the pleasure and utility of flying as well. Flying an airplane, he believes, is considerably easier than driving an automobile over long distances.

A large group of "forty fliers" would make excellent instructors in time of national emergency, Mr. Shaw also thinks. Being older and more mature, he thinks that they could more easily handle new and embryo students. Not only would this arrangement be advantageous, he believes, but it would spare the younger pilots for more arduous assignments.

Airport Expansion Study

Profiting by the traffic lessons they've learned in dealing with more than 1,000,000 automobiles now registered in Los Angeles County, the Board of Supervisors and the County Regional Planning Commission are looking far into the future in their plans for adequate airports for private flyers.

The Regional Planning Commission has been speculating with the thought of what the airport needs would be if the present stimulated interest in flying should increase privately owned planes by 10 fold, or 100 fold, and the County should, in a few years, be confronted with the problems of handling thousands of private craft in its airports, where it now handles only hundreds.

"Any attempt at statistical study of the future volume of private flying is precarious," the Commission report says, "since technical problems of construction and operation have not yet reached a solution sufficiently stable to make valid a study of trends."

Under the Commission's immediate plan, it is proposed to provide permanent accommodations for the known 600 planes now in use, and at least double these facilities to allow for rapid increase, but also providing for speedy revision of the plan as developments change the controlling factors, and as statistics make possible a more scientific planning study of the problem.

Even a 100 per cent increase in airplanes would put a heavy burden on the county's airport facilities, the report indicates, and what growth in the ownership of private planes may be anticipated is only a guess, due to the lack of statistical information, but it is generally agreed that Southern California's ideal flying weather will be a powerful contributing factor.

The Los Angeles County Assessor listed 565 privately owned planes in this county last December, exclusive of transports, while the Air Commerce Bulletin reported 1,179 private planes in all of California at the beginning of last year, and 1,303 by July, 1939, an increase of only 10 per cent.

On the other hand, however, the Commission report shows that there are 3,318 private and solo pilots' licenses in California, 1,404 transport and commercial licenses, and 147 air-line transport licenses.

U. S.-S. A. Flights Speeded

Further reduction of the commercial air transport schedules between Miami and Rio de Janiero to a 48-hour service is planned by Pan American Airways on Jan. 1, a company announcement says. Additional schedules will also be inaugurated on all main trunk routes between North and South America at this time marking the first day and night flying as well as the complete changeover from sea to land planes. Delivery of 20 more land transport planes scheduled at the first of the year will make this changeover in operations possible. Pan American estimates that an annual seat capacity of 500,000 will be established as well as additional space for mail and cargo by these augmented schedules.

* * *

Dive Bombers for Navy

Dive bombers, which have established records considerably in excess of those attributed to the German Junkers "Stuka" bombers are now in production and being delivered in quantities for the United States Navy, a Douglas Aircraft Company announcement states. These new bombers, SBD's, are an improved version of the BT bombers of which the Navy has a large number in service on aircraft carriers. The new dive bombers carry a crew of two and have high speed and exceptional range for their type, the Douglas statement says.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE 17 Monmouth Court (near Carlton and Beacon St.) Beautiful, large, 4-room apartment in new building. See superintendent on premises. (Mass.).

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 356 Harvard Street—7 rooms, 4 bedrooms; oil heat, gas kitchen; $50; near colleges and car line; adults only.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Modern 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, all transportation, near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

See the NEW **1941 Fords** Now on Display **Hoover Motors** MOTOR MART, PARK SQ. HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Recent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FURS 175 Tremont Street, Boston W. DAVIDSON Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID, 9-12 mornings; 2 adults; no Sunday, cooking or laundry work; $5 and car fare; pleasant home. Cun. 1742, Milton, Mass.

JEWELERS

OLD GOLD PLATINUM, DIAMONDS and silver purchased at highest prices. HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 W. 181st St. N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available afternoons 1 to 5. Write #1835, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C., or telephone LO 5-5877 after 5 p. m.

PAYING GUESTS

MAKE OUR HOME—your home—eliminating responsibility; elderly couples welcome; quiet home cooking. MRS. GRAVES, 60 East Street, Wrentham Mass. Route 140.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; newly decorated, comfortable, furnished room, with running water. Circle 9267.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Warm room with private bath, garage; near transportation; breakfast if desired. MRS. C. A. DOOLITTLE, 244 Claremont Avenue.

N. Y. C.—Attractive single room, $4.50; kitchen privileges; near Columbia; elevator. 506 West 113th St. (Apt. 6-B). CA 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Attractive double studio $8, singles $5.50-$6; cheerful, quiet. Apt. 7C (DAVIS).

SILVERWARE

Discount on all kinds of SILVERWARE. OLD SILVER bought. REPAIRING, REPLATING. A. Ensohn, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HELEN CRAFTS STUDIO —VOICE PRODUCTION — COACHING 59 West 96th St. N. Y. C. — CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Travelling Companions! Phone 51660 A happy, comfortable home awaits you at 69, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds 6.

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MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop 13 Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

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BAIN & FAUNT

SOUTHPORT, 20 Hoghton St., Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Rents Collected. Tel. 3739

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E. PRICE & CO. High Grade Bulbs. Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, etc. List on request. 9, High St., Hanley.

ROOMS TO LET

GLASGOW, King's Park—Comfortable sitting room and bed room with board; all modern conveniences. Miss Young, 207 Crofthill Road.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Delightful Shropshire Border country. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON** There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this Modern establishment. Tel. 7752. Apply P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE** Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tile, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

BOURNEMOUTH E. 20 Parkwood Road — Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

HANTS., Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS 12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington, KEN. 7807—1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster, H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. SAMPLES ON APPROVAL. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. S-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKERS! Unusual $1 Assortment 21 Christmas Cards starts you making money now—50c profit. Other fast-selling assortments. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. 50c sample on approval. SCHWEP, Dept. X-35, Westfield, Mass.

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MAKE big profits daily. Sell 50 assorted Personal Christmas Cards for only $1.00. 14 box assortments 50c up. Odd cards 2½c each. Send for Free Samples exclusive $1 line Personal Cards and distinctive Imprinted Stationery. Request $1 assortment on approval. New England Art Publishers, 116 North Abington, Mass.

NEWEST CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" — can be "Personalized" to Relatives, Friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Fast seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 561 Adams, Elmira, New York.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND *(Continued)*

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HOTEL FORTY
36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites, Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephone in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter. This modern hotel offers you a convenient and delightful home during the present emergency.
A. R. P. provided for. Write for Tariff Tel. BAY. 1401. Grams. FORTEEOTEL

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON
Kensington Gdns. Hotel
BARRIE ST., LANCASTER GATE. PAD. 1471 View of park. 100 yds. Tube. Lift. N. Porter. Phones. From 2½ gns. B. & B. 7/6. 60 Newly modernised rooms. 1½d. bus Marble Arch. Food unsurpassed for quality and quantity. Miss A. Eastwood, Manageress.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.—Facing gardens, central to all parts; comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water; well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

REIGATE, SURREY. MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently re-modernised; 25 miles from London. 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON
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Where peace and beauty still remain.
SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

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LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

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For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

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ROBBS
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AND EVENING GOWNS
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IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
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34 Knowsley Street
36 Great Moor Street
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Carpet Warehouseman
33-35 Corporation St. and Market Hall
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday
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Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road Bradford Telephone 7942-3 also at 67 New St., Huddersfield Telephone 156

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J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
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BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 Lines)

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Renovation of Fur Coats
3 Silver Street Bury 597
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Telephone 603
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ENGLAND

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TELEPHONE 4295-6

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Agents for
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Station Square
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12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
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21, Market Street, Bradford.

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Carefully fitted by
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31, Market Street, Bradford.

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Established 1908

ENGLAND

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Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

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THE Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON

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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
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Prices from 21/- to 79/6
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Manchester 3

ENGLAND

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RESTAURANT
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1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
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SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 4 & 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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22331—Phone **HALLAMSHIRE COAL** 14 Wharf St.

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons — Teas — Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 RINGSTONE STREET

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD *(Continued.)*

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Marian Cooper
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Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

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SANDERSONS LTD.
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COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD. 1

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Broadbents Ltd.
Extend a very cordial invitation to visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at Convenience
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BRIGGS AND GRIMSHAW Ltd.
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TELEPHONE 2690
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Clean, Sweet, and White
It's Just Come from the
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Nos. A, Virginia Street, Tel. 4098
Ease Your Day the Laundry Way.

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
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Sundays—8 till 11 p. m. Phone 55470
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New laid eggs from our own farm van delivery to all parts.
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NOTED FOR QUALITY
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Complete Curtain Service
Loose Covers Made Up and Fitted
All Classes of Curtains Made Up and Fitted
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SOFT FURNISHINGS
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ENGLAND

YORK

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AFTERNOON TEAS
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Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
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11, STONEGATE

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

THE SABLE

The sable is a sleek, slinky, streamlined member of the weasel clan. It dwells in the forest fastness of Siberia and in the great northern wilderness of America, where it is better known as "the pine marten." The jet black sable of Russia is the most highly prized, but the smoky Canadian variety is probably the most beautiful.

Where Would You Find—

1. A street famous for its McIntire doorways?
2. The city known as the "Warden of the North"?
3. The United States mint where coins are marked with an S?
4. The Corinth Canal?
5. The Caribbees?
6. The three states that bound New Hampshire?
7. A machete?
8. Lake Mead?
9. A log house, once used as a tailor shop by a President of the United States?
10. The largest city in Montana?

(Answers appear on this page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Athaliah—Queen of Judah

Athaliah is noteworthy as being the only woman to occupy the throne of Judah. She was the daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and of his wife Jezebel, and, unfortunately, carried on much of the cruelty and idolatry (cf. II Kings 11:18) of her parents. We read that she married Jehoram, king of Judah. Later when their son Ahaziah came to the throne, Athaliah found herself in the position of queen-mother, with power and prestige second only to that of the king himself. When Ahaziah's brief reign came to a close, Athaliah seized the throne for herself, consolidating her position by doing away, as she supposed, with "all the seed royal." (II Kings 11:1.) For six years she held the throne thus wantonly acquired; but at the end of that time there came a sudden and well-organized revolt among the people, and she was displaced by her grandson Jehoash (sometimes spelled "Joash") who, unknown to her, had escaped the massacre with which her reign began. (II Kings 11.)

In Lighter Vein

Tiny Toss

He: "I thought that you had thrown Fred over."

She: "Well, you know how girls throw."

Preferred

Political Candidate: "How did you like my speech on the farm problem?"

Farmer: "Not bad, but a good day's rain would have done more good."

Unkind Motorists

Joe: "What's become of the Hikers' Club?"

Jim: "Oh, it disbanded. It was getting too hard to persuade passing motorists to pick us up and give us a lift."—Grit.

Repetition Required

Relish Maker: "I have picked Walla Walla for our new factory site."

Friend: "But why Walla Walla?"

Relish Maker: "Well, it sounds like a good place to make chow chow."—Grit.

Slightly Mixed

A speaker at a meeting the other evening is reported to have climaxed his remarks with the following:

"In other words, my friends, I strongly object to the whitewashing of this storm in a teacup."

Vocations

Prepared Stuffing

A woman visiting her neighbor before the holidays last year heard her say how she wished she had someone to make a dressing for the 20-pound turkey she intended to cook. The visitor told her hostess she would be glad to make the dressing for her.

A week after this visit, this energetic woman had a small business started. It consisted of supplying housewives with toasted small cubes of day-old bread, seasoned with salt and sage, ready to be made up into stuffing, done up neatly in 12 oz. cellophane packages, selling for 15c. a package through her local grocer. It was displayed in a prominent place on the bread counter where the grocer's steady customers would see it and buy.

It proved to be a good item for the holiday season and the woman made some extra cash for holiday spending.—Mrs. N. G. W., Aberdeen, Wash.

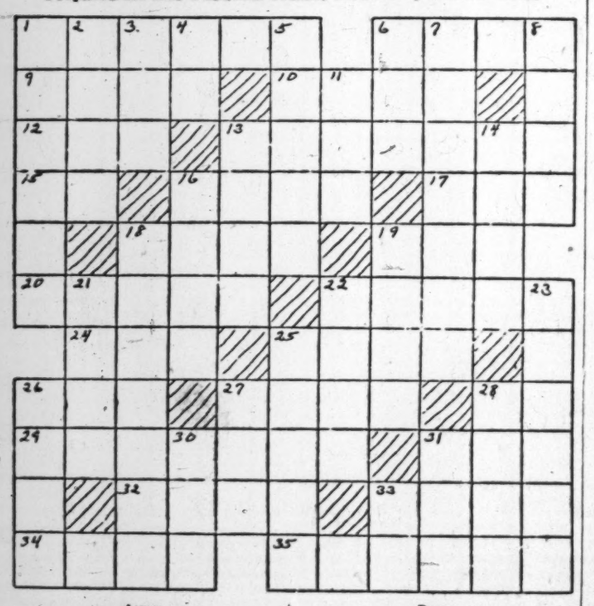
Where Would You Find?

(Answers)

1. Chestnut Street, Salem, Massachusetts; fine old houses, many of which were designed by Samuel McIntire, a skillful carpenter and wood carver.
2. Halifax, Nova Scotia; because of its importance as a fort and naval base.
3. San Francisco.
4. A four-mile waterway from the Adriatic Sea to Piraeus, Greece; it saves a 202-mile journey around the Peloponnesos.
5. A section of the British West Indies.
6. Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont.
7. A heavy knife used as a weapon and an implement by the natives of tropical America.
8. The reservoir formed by Boulder Dam on the Colorado River.
9. The cabin of Andrew Johnson, 17th President, near Carter's Station, Tennessee; purchased by the state for preservation, it is now a museum containing, among other items, Johnson's shears.
10. Butte, with a population of 39,532 (1930).

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A muezzin summons Mohammedans to what?
6—Entrance to a mine is what?
9—Where is Dublin?
10—What is a coin of India?
12—In golf, what is a score of one stroke on a hole?
13—When does the vesper sparrow sing?
15—What is second note of scale?
16—What is a bar on guitar on which strings may be stopped?
17—Ocean.
18—Thin tin plate is what?
19—What State is north of Illinois (abbr.)?
20—What is a kind of rock that splits readily into even layers?
22—According to tradition, what birds once saved Rome?
24—Single thing.
25—In Longfellow's poem, murmuring pines and hemlocks were bearded with what?
26—What is a snake of tropical America?
27—Handle of a sword is what?
28—Mountain (abbr.).
29—Where is Land's End?
31—Vehicle.
32—If you were in Santa Cruz, Calif., in what direction would you travel to reach Madeira?
33—Who was Abraham's wife?
34—Rendered fat of swine is what?
35—You might execute a figure eight on what?

Down

1—You would not cast what before swine?
2—Who wrote of Mrs. Wiggs?
3—Exist.
4—Biblical pronoun.
5—Grip in certain Dickens tale is what creature?
6—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
7—What are the pied flowers of "Love's Labour's Lost"?
8—What garment was worn by ancient Romans?
11—Profit.
13—Which of Great Lakes touches Ohio?
14—Headland is what?
16—Who was any of three goddesses supposed to determine course of human life?
18—What is the summer redbird?
19—If you were in Daytona Beach, Fla., in what direction would you travel to reach Ocala?
21—What is a fish-eating diving bird?
22—Midas craved what?
23—What are editions of a newspaper issued at a time other than the regular one?
25—What aromatic plants are used for flavoring?
26—Big Ben is what?
27—Possesses.
28—Female horse is what?
30—Stripling.
31—Certain rodents are said to play in absence of what creature?
33—Where is Surinam (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World

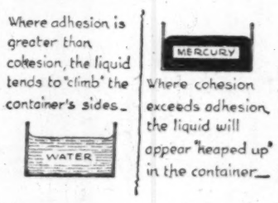
Lunch Time Music in London

Noonday crowds still find time to enjoy band music. The photograph shows the Welsh Guards Band playing on the roof of an air-raid shelter outside the Royal Exchange.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Liquid Mercury Does Not Wet the Hands?

Mercury is the only metal which is a liquid at ordinary temperatures. It is very dense or heavy, its molecules being closely packed with little waste space. Mercury is about 13.5 times as heavy as water. Thus, mercury is heavier than lead, for lead is only about 11.3 times as heavy as water.


Where adhesion is greater than cohesion, the liquid tends to "climb" the container's sides.
WATER
MERCURY
Where cohesion exceeds adhesion, the liquid will appear "heaped up" in the container.

Cohesion, in physics, is the force which causes molecules that are alike to tend to cling or stick together. Adhesion, on the other hand, is what makes unlike molecules adhere to one another.

Mercury is very cohesive. Its molecules have a strong tendency to cling together. Water is much less cohesive than mercury.

If we dip our hand in a bowl of water, particles or molecules of water will adhere to our skin, and when we withdraw the hand we say it is "wet" because we can see the water clinging to it. The tendency of the water to adhere to our hand is greater than the tendency of the water molecules to cohere.

Water, however, does have some cohesion and will not "wet" all types of substances equally readily. It will not, for example, cling to oilcloth, waxed surfaces, grease, etc. In such cases the force of cohesion in water is greater than its tendency to adhere to these substances.

Mercury, however, has molecules which tend to cling together so clannishly that the liquid will not "wet" a hand plunged momentarily into its depths, that is, it will not deposit a coating or film of mercury on your flesh.

Like water, however, mercury will "wet" some substances much more readily than others. It will not cling to wood, glass, rubber, etc., but mercury has so great a tendency to adhere to certain metals that if it is merely brought in contact with these metals it will join with them to form what are known as **amalgams.** This property of amalagamating with other metals was formerly much used in extracting gold and silver from their ores.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Anecdote

Befriending a Baron

One of Baron Rothschild's closest friends was the French artist, Carolus Duran. At a grand party in Paris where both were dinner guests the Baron noticed Duran looking at him with an unusual and peculiar expression. His intent gazing persisted during the entire dinner and caused the great financier to become somewhat curious. He drew his friend aside at the first possible moment. "Tell me," he said, "why are you staring at me?" "You give me courage to speak," said Duran, "I'll tell you if you promise not to misunderstand.' To the Baron's nod of assent Duran continued: "In my painting for the salon I have searched all over Paris for a suitable head to draw from for the beggar. I have finally found it. Yours is ideal." Rothschild, laughing heartily, promised to sit for the artist.

During the sitting a young student, one of Duran's pupils, came into the room. The beggar's miserable rags, wan face, and wistful expression appealed deeply to the young man's sympathies. Waiting until his instructor was busy mixing colors, the pupil took a franc from his pocket and held it out behind his back to the model, his modesty prompting him not to divulge the kindly act. The model siezed the coin with feigned avidity.

Later, when the sitting for the day was over and the two good friends sat chatting, Rothschild made inquiries of Duran concerning the philanthropist, and was informed that he was a student of great promise, but among the poorest of the inhabitants of the Latin Quarter.

Some six months after this occurrence the young man received a note which ran about as follows;

"Dear Sir: The franc that you gave in charity to a beggar in the studio of M. Duran has been invested by us, and we take pleasure in forwarding to you our check for 2000 francs, the principal and increment of the same. Yours, etc.,

"Rothschild & Cie."

Daily Quotation

NO ONE ever did anything worth doing, unless he was prepared to go on with it long after it became something of a bore.—Bishop Steere.

It Has Been Said of Politics

There is no more perfect endowment in man than political virtue.—Plutarch.

Politics, like religion, hold up torches of martyrdom to the reformers of error.—Jefferson.

Political progress results from the clash of conflicting opinions.—Alfred E. Smith.

Politics and office-holding are by no means synonymous.—Robert F. Wagner.

In politics, what begins in fear usually ends in folly.—S. T. Coleridge.

All political power is a trust.—Charles James Fox.

Modern politics is, at bottom, a struggle not of men but of forces.—Henry Brooks Adams.

Wide World

Electric Fountain

A person may turn on this ingenious drinking fountain by merely leaning over. The drinker's head breaks the light beam of a "Photo-controller" which automatically starts the water flowing.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thinking of Others

Dallas, Texas

It was Sunday and several out-of-town guests had been invited to the home of a local clergyman, head of a flourishing congregation. The dinner was delicious and the after-dinner conversation, in which the three high school age children as well as the grownups participated, was entertaining. Mary, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the family, suddenly excused herself at the height of the fun, saying she had "an errand to do which couldn't wait."

When the guests were alone with the mother, she said that she thought it right to explain that she and her husband had found some unselfish act for each one of the children to do outside the home weekly, to train them to be thoughtful of others. So every Sunday Mary took a plate of the family's Sunday dinner to a blind Negro woman and visited with her while she ate it.

"The gratitude of the recipient is great," said the mother, "but we feel that some day Mary will be much the debtor, for through her she is learning to think a little less of self, and I hope, to be always charitable and kind to others."

Brevities

Detroit News: Zinnias, planted up the street by mistake for cosmos, turn out to be asters, and the owner reports a magnolia he has nursed along five years has yielded a pear.

Chicago Daily News: The Fascist sheet, Il Messaggero, insists the famous ride to Concord was made by an Italian, one Paolo Revere. All the biographers say otherwise, but who are so many against one?

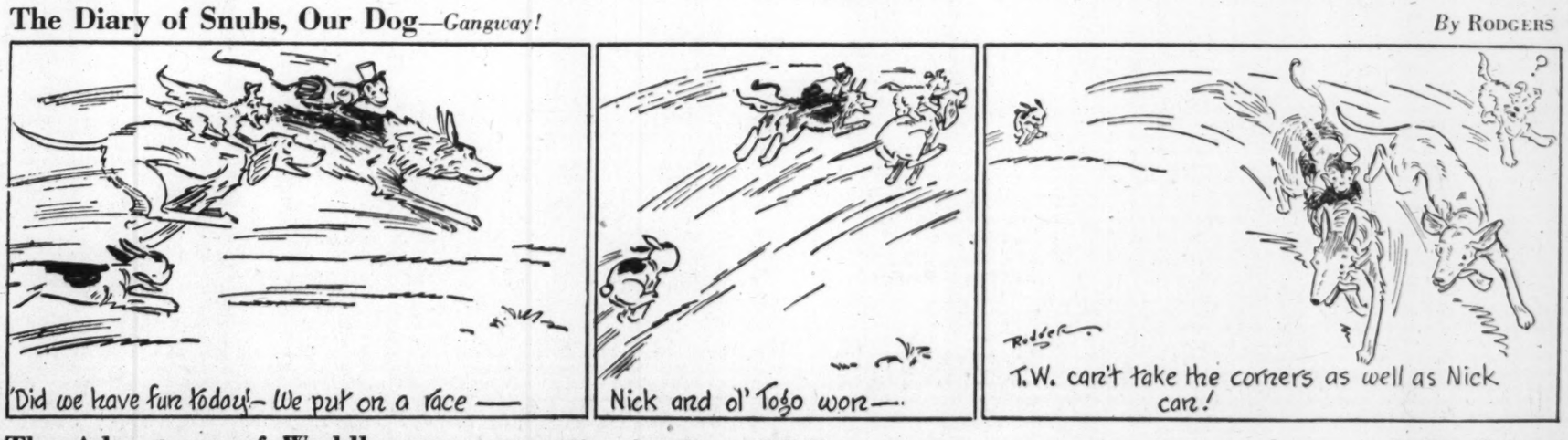
Brubaker in New Yorker: New York boys will hold a convention at the World's Fair and select "the President of 1976." The assumption is that Mr. Roosevelt will not be a candidate for a twelfth term.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Work and No Play . . .*

By Le Pelley

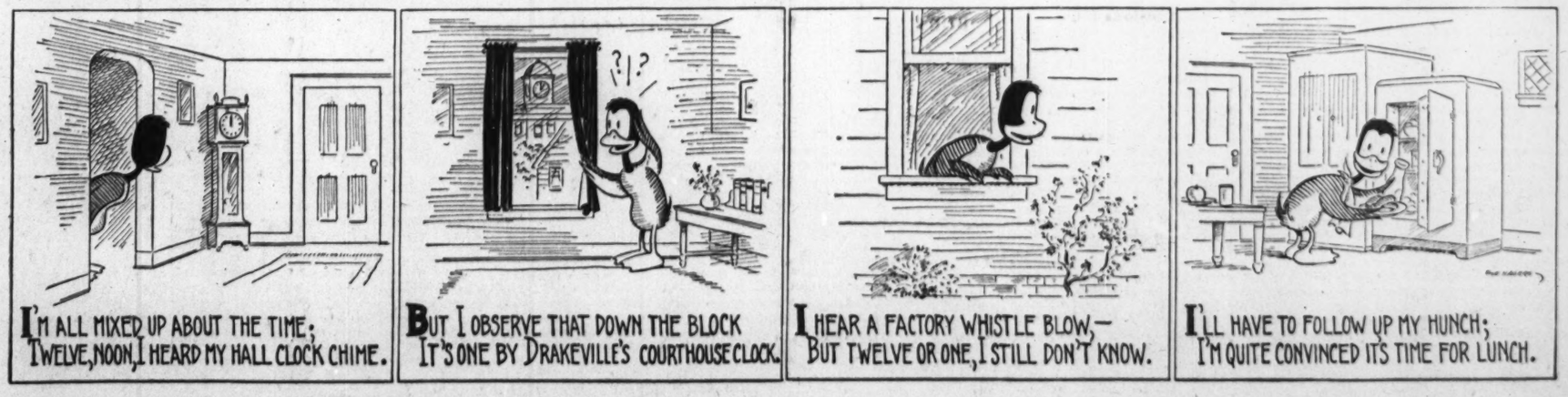
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*There's More Than One Way to Tell Time*

By The Hagers


I'M ALL MIXED UP ABOUT THE TIME; TWELVE, NOON, I HEARD MY HALL CLOCK CHIME.
BUT I OBSERVE THAT DOWN THE BLOCK IT'S ONE BY DRAKEVILLE'S COURTHOUSE CLOCK.
I HEAR A FACTORY WHISTLE BLOW,— BUT TWELVE OR ONE, I STILL DON'T KNOW.
I'LL HAVE TO FOLLOW UP MY HUNCH; I'M QUITE CONVINCED ITS TIME FOR LUNCH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Guardians of Democracy"

When woman suffrage was adopted in the United States there was great hope that politics would be reformed. That hope has not been fully realized. Undoubtedly women need to learn more, to be more independent, and to give of their best to democracy. But the qualities of womanhood—faith, love, purity—have found some expression in government where women have really taken hold. Certainly one can believe that the hate, cruelty, and cynicism which characterize the dictatorships could never have gained control if women in those countries had possessed more political power. Wendell Willkie was right when at Detroit he appealed to women as guardians of democracy.

This speech showed the Republican candidate as earnestly concerned about the moral and mental fundamentals of democracy in the United States, and it should have been effective in arousing a host of citizens to a new appreciation of those fundamentals. They are more important than any machinery of government. And in a real sense the women of America are their guardians. For it is mainly mothers and school teachers who teach the simple lessons "of truth and honesty, of sharing and giving, of self-respect and self-control" which make democracy work.

If anyone doubts this let him observe the simplest forms of government. Even cynics and gangsters know that for any organization of society except utter anarchy there must be some code, some law. And as Mr. Willkie explained so well, laws, which in the long history of mankind have proved themselves to be more powerful than "any kind of physical force," depend on faith. What he added is well worth quoting:

> What gives us this faith in each other? Essentially it is this: That each of us knows that the other has a conscience. Each knows that the other will avoid evil and will try to do good. This knowledge that I have about you, and you have about me, is the basis of law and the basis of democracy.

One of the great destroyers of faith in the last few years has been a partial knowledge of government and a growth of shortsighted selfishness. An increased, but incomplete, knowledge of government has led many to believe that their greatest use for it is to advance their own special interests. Actually government has a greater value—as the threat of war is teaching—and the welfare of all demands sacrifices from all.

Materialistic thinking, unconsciously derived from Marxian "economic determinism" or Nazi racism, has touched many Americans. It has caused them to express distrust, hate, and cynicism. Too often Washington has cynically appealed to self-seeking and hatred. But that is not the kind of thought which naturally appeals to womanhood.

The love and faith which cause a mother to see and develop the best in her children, to make sacrifices without thought of whether anyone else is making equal contributions to the common welfare of the family, to be courageous in denouncing evil, to express neighborly kindness — those are qualities which women can put into government today. And they are indispensable ingredients of successful democracy.

October

October is upon us. Echoing with the Psalmist, as the congregation of many a white-spired church, "The valleys stand so thick with corn that they laugh and sing."

October singing the song of harvests. Song of the shocked corn. The gleaming pumpkins. The shining apples, red and green, piled high in barrels and boxes under orchard trees.

October singing the song of the fruits and vegetables under the tent of the country fair. Squashes and pumpkins. Purple egg-plant and purple-topped rutabaga. Mexican corn with the colors of Indian pottery. Cabbages and cauliflower. Feathery celery and carrots. Perfect bunches of grapes. The Diana, Concord, and Niagara.

October singing the song of green and red peppers hanging on back porches of many a farmhouse. Singing the song of the blazing hearth-fire, the hunting moon and Mercury, evening star.

Singing the song of the woodlands, gay with the red and gold banners of maple and birch. Of pasture lands aflame with sumac. Of old fences covered with scarlet and orange vines. Of starry asters, and fringed gentian. Of bayberries and bitter-sweet.

All singing the harvest song of October. Reminding men and women everywhere in these tumultuous war-torn days that though they "sow in tears," they too "shall reap in joy."

Boston's Assessments

After some years of being locked away in Army Base vaults, the cards bearing information relating to the assessment of the 120,000 individual parcels of real estate in Boston have come to public light in a City Hall corridor. Although these cards were projected ten years ago as the foundation for a complete and equitable reassessment of the city, considerable doubt prevails at City Hall whether they will actually be used for that purpose.

It is possible that the citizens of Boston will be asked to dismiss with a shrug the results of nearly ten years CWA, ERA, and WPA effort, and the expenditure of nearly $1,500,000. Yet, Boston acutely needs reassessment, not only to bring valuations down to some relation to actual worth, but, also, to adjust inequalities.

Mayor Tobin need not leave his office to have proof of the need of this latter phase. For from his window he can see land assessed at $95 a foot, while the lot next to it—certainly of equal commercial value—is assessed at $60 a foot and the City Hall itself stands on land carried on the books at $75 a foot.

Those opposing reassessment are no doubt those who have lent money on the basis of pre-depression assessments. Such persons and institutions deserve every consideration. But the time is now assuredly at hand when the larger good must be considered, when the future of the city must be weighed.

If reassessment cuts valuations in half and forces the tax rate to $80, it at least would reflect an accurate picture of the city's excessive costs and establish a just basis for scaling down.

Ally of Violence

It is not the new allies the Axis may advertise, but the old ones Reichsführer Hitler does not now talk so much about, that are still the most important allies of violence, the most formidable enemies of order and freedom.

We are reminded of this by a letter written by a French officer to an American, and printed in the New York Times. A very few words in this letter suffice to explain the strange behavior of the French Government in the days just before its armistice with the Third Reich, and indeed, ever since. Why was the French Navy not kept beyond the reach of the Nazis? Why was the naval battle of Oran necessary between erstwhile friends? Why has France shown a willingness to capitulate to the enemies of freedom in Berlin and in Tokyo, and yet mustered a bitter capacity for resistance to the just claims of the defender of its own freedom, Great Britain?

Because some Frenchmen were more ready to take whatever comfort the Nazis would allow them, even at the price of liberty and self-respect, than to continue to stand with whatever remaining power they had against a predatory and tyrannical foe. This is the answer we find in the French officer's letter.

To quote directly from the published version:

> The two thoughts that might have made it possible to resign ourselves to the catastrophe, *the good will of the Germans and their rapid victory over the English*, both seem to be without foundation.

The italics are ours. They explain so much. This is a letter recording French disappointment with the way things have gone since the German occupation of France. It speaks of current "systematic pillage" and the reviving hope of most of the now disillusioned French people that they will "be liberated."

The French are not alone in having harbored moral enemies within. Individuals everywhere have to face the temptation to escape the trial that confronts free men today. The French officer's letter discloses the moral bankruptcy to which this temptation can bring one—not only to the surrender of one's own rights but to a willingness, no, an eagerness, to see other defenders of those rights quickly defeated. The Axis may boast a new ally, but the boast holds no such dangers as those voiced by a friend of free men in France who has seen another sort of ally take over his own country for aggressors.

If the Wages and Hours Administration ever makes an investigation to find whether people are being worked overtime, one might suggest that it begin with those who put the pins into new shirts.

The Bookshelf

With Spy-Glasses

If you like a thriller, read SPY AND COUNTER-SPY, by Emanuel Victor Voska in collaboration with Will Irwin. (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.75). For here is the story of what went on back-stage during the World War, with "Victor" as the principal actor and 300,000 loyal Czechs (and Slovaks) doing their bit, especially an inner group of eighty-four. It is mainly the graphic history of the days of American neutrality between 1914 and 1917. And it is a true story. This reviewer knows Captain Voska, and he knows for himself much of what Voska tells through Irwin in this book.

Maybe "Victor" was the greatest spy of that other war. He certainly did some big jobs in a big way. He organized and directed a network of espionage and counter-espionage in America which saved the United States and its industries many millions of money and many thousands of lives. Through his efforts, directly or indirectly, all sorts of plots were discovered and thwarted. His agents were cooks, waiters, chambermaids, longshoremen, factory hands. He offers his opinion—which is worth something—that amateurs make the best secret service agents. He boasts that despite the old adage about never sharing a secret that he has shared secrets with hundreds of people—without a single leakage: perhaps because he has the gift of choosing well his confidants.

"Intelligence work is mostly drudgery," says "Victor" (which is the name by which he attained world fame). "It consists largely in taking one fact, unimportant in itself, and fitting it into another fact and then another, until they make a pattern—like a picture puzzle."

But this thriller does more than tell of the doings of an American intelligence officer known as "Victor." It tells how Emmy Destinn, the opera singer, helped, and how superbly up-stage she was in doing her task; how an agent who is always called Ivan got hold of the formula for Germany's poison gas and the Allies worked out the antidote; how Jaruskova circumvented the Austrians even while on trial for her life as a spy.

There are many important names in the book, Masaryk and Beneš, Wilson and House, Roger Casement, Mrs. Parkhurst; not to mention the important Germans and Austrians who figured in the drama in America during those days. The exposé of Bolo Pasha is also given, and the story of Captain Archibald and the inside facts about the Black Tom explosion which rocked the nation.

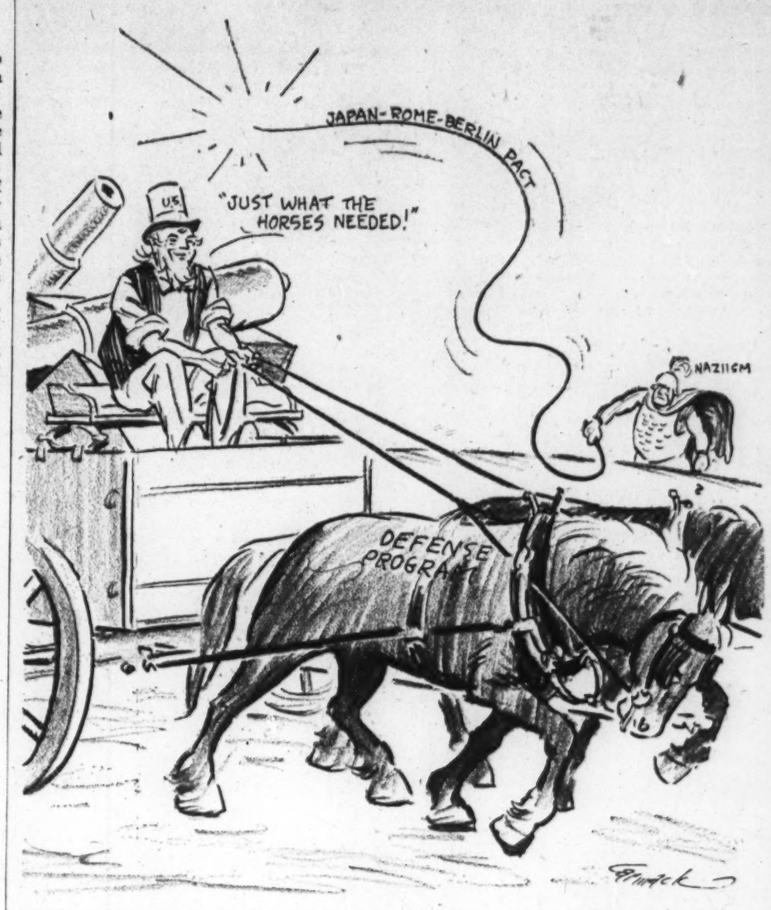
Perhaps of most importance is the recountal of German propaganda efforts in the United States in 1914-17, with huge sums spent on promotion in the foreign-language press, with lavish salaries to certain American journalists going abroad, with immense subsidies to certain labor leaders, with monetary backing for "peace" societies. The book reveals how the Germans worked then to build up a Fifth Column in the United States.

German propaganda was based on the simple assumption that the real and quick road to the American heart was through a bank, and "that our press was bribable." Voska evidently does not think, after all his vast experience, that the Germans have learned much along this line.

Here is a highly important book, because its facts are as potent and pungent in 1940 as they were in 1914-17. And it is worth knowing that "Victor" is still living and available, and still a citizen, as he puts it, "in a land . . . where men can breathe."

E. B. H.

Cracking the Whip



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"London After Dark"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The radio program "London After Dark" on Saturday, September 21, certainly contained food for thought. We cannot adequately conceive of what the British people are meeting just now (and let us hope we shall not have to) nor can we do too much for them in this hour of great need.

Their morale, even in the face of what is happening, or may happen, should inspire us to give and to do whatever we can to ease their heavy tasks. They do not want our man power; they are so nobly taking care of themselves, but they do need all we can give to strengthen and to help them in maintaining their (and our) purpose of freedom for all, which eventually must bring the peoples of all countries into closer unity and "good will toward man."

Freedom cannot be won through force or man-made laws. Even though a British loss might not mean greater danger to the Americas, we should be willing to help them in their struggle for what is right. We of the English-speaking people cannot afford to let such aggressive forces continue or come into power in the hands of men anywhere.

Although our awakening to our brothers' need has been slow, let us hope we shall sufficiently awaken before it is too late. G. M.

Boston.

A Rabbi's Words

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Four years ago seventy peacemakers went in a group to see the President at Hyde Park. He received us with cordial interest, and after our six or seven speakers had delivered their carefully timed two or three-minute speeches, he replied with courtesy and some detail. It was shortly after his Chautauqua speech on peace, so heartening to all peacelovers, in which he had said, in substance, that it was no way to keep peace to try to do it by fear and threat.

The last of our speakers was Rabbi Bernstein of Rochester. His instructions had been different from the rest. Each of them had a point to make; it had been rehearsed and condensed beforehand. But to Rabbi Bernstein had been assigned something more vital and difficult. He was to make a point no one else had touched upon.

When his turn came, he thanked the President, from all the Jews of the world, for all he had done for peace. But, he said, one thing troubled them. It was armament.

"We cannot find, Mr. President," said he, in tones deeper than others had spoken in, "a single example in history when a race in armament, such as this country is now joining in, has not led soon to war."

To some of us it seemed that the President felt the truth so faithfully and loyally given to him by the clear-eyed peacemaker. We remember it now. SARAH CLEGHORN

Manchester, Vt.

Consistency in Conscription

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The burden of war should fall on no one class, but be borne equally by all, especially in a democracy. If manpower for fighting is subjected to conscription, then industry and industrial labor likewise should be subjected to conscription. The entire able-bodied population should be conscripted for the duration of the war; no one should receive more than the necessities of life for his or her efforts or labors.

Certainly it is not right that soldiers should fight and die, and receive only a trifle in pay, while industry grows fat on war profits, and industrial labor receives high wages.

The cry raised by some, who favor conscripting men for the army, that conscripting industrial labor and industry would be in effect setting up a dictatorship, is highly inconsistent. O. A. REEK

San Antonio, Texas

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Willkie's Chance in Asia

By Erwin D. Canham

In "After Seven Years," Raymond Moley gives what purports to be the genesis of Roosevelt Far Eastern policy. Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State, came to Hyde Park on January 9, 1933, to persuade the President-elect of the merit of the non-recognition policy toward Japanese aggressions. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers were not at all sure that the Stimson policies should be endorsed and carried on without serious re-examination. They put up an argument. But, says Mr. Moley, "we might as well have saved our breath. Roosevelt put an end to the discussion by looking up and recalling that his ancestors used to trade with China. 'I have always had the deepest sympathy for the Chinese,' he said. 'How could you expect me not to go along with Stimson on Japan?'"

The American people, it must be confessed, probably made up their minds on Far Eastern policy on very similar reasoning. We have been "for" the Chinese down through the years. No doubt this instinct was sound, springing from a usually unrecognized realization that Japan's expansion policy was in long-range conflict with American interests in the Pacific. We really objected to the rise of a great military and naval Power separated from us by no British navy but simply by miles of water. So we went along with the Stimson and Roosevelt policies, and no doubt we were fundamentally correct.

But it was also a policy of drift. We reiterated certain treaty truisms, reasserted various rules of international conduct which we believed were sound but which also if observed would curb an ambitious Power in the Pacific. We constantly "pin-pricked" Japan. If there had been the slightest chance of keep Japan out of the Axis, we painstakingly destroyed it. At no time did we have a two-ocean navy, capable of enforcing our policy in the Pacific while holding our defenses in the Atlantic. We did not even have a navy able to tackle confidently the job of resisting Japan in its own waters. We prepared steadily to withdraw from the Philippines, and our Congress refused to authorize the fortification of Guam. Only slowly did we develop any military facilities in the Aleutians and we have talked big but accomplished very little in the far-flung Pacific islands.

* * *

Meantime, we kept on providing Japan with the wherewithal for its military machine. We furnished the sinews of war, from scrap iron and finished steel to oil and motor trucks and much-needed machine tools. Suchever materials as Britain and France sold to Germany in the years before this war bore no such ratio to Nazi striking power as our materials do to Japan's. We still continue to furnish an indispensable market to Japan, upon which its war on China has alone been able to fatten.

Now Japan formally joins the Axis, and we are threatened with war in the Pacific if we extend our aid to Britain to the point of belligerency. Several important questions arise. They are of utmost relevance to the verdict on Roosevelt-Hull policies which the voters ought to give in November, and doubtless Mr. Willkie will ask them. They are:

Did the United States, over a period of years, drive Japan into the arms of the Axis?

Could or should the United States, by more effective diplomacy, have kept Japan neutral and even friendly?

Or, alternatively, if our policy of antagonism to Japan was sound, did we criminally betray it by supplying Japan with arms and economic resources, while failing adequately to prepare ourselves?

* * *

Certainly some answers are clear:

That we made no real effort to conciliate Japan and work out the Asiatic problem by constructive diplomacy. Appeasement is an ugly word. Probably vigorous resistance would have been better, but all the same, we did not even explore the chances of using our physical force, plus our economic hold over Japan, plus our diplomacy, to work out a settlement in Asia.

That we were the worst kind of appeasers by continuing to provide Japan with the various means of warfare.

That, in any event, we did not adequately arm ourselves, although the Administration may have done quite as much as the Republicans would have done—which is beside the point.

Up to the present, world issues have been playing into Mr. Roosevelt's hands for campaign purposes. It may not prove to be that way in the Orient. Our Far Eastern policy includes the fatal weakness of the aid we continued to extend to Japan. We committed the double error: We did not speak softly and we did not carry the big stick. And Secretary Hull's statement that the United States had expected just this Axis pact and warned of it is no consolation. Nor is it helpful to accept his remark that the pact did not alter a situation that has existed for several years. If Japan has been a partner in the Axis all this time, what have we been doing about it?

Surely it is an inescapable conclusion that our policy might have been one of appeasement or it might have been one of real resistance to aggression and that it was neither. It is fair game for Mr. Willkie.

The Wide Horizon

One Reason France Cracked

By Norton Webb

Many hold the military or naval arm is a country's first line of defense; others that it is industry, and some agriculture. Still others see living or social standards as the front bulwark. But the present war is daily showing more conclusively that a people's prime need in wartime or peril is morale, described by Webster as "a mental state that sustains courage and endurance during times of stress." This was strikingly shown in the collapse of France which is essentially attributed by practically all those qualified to speak to a lack of the proper kind of morale.

The important thing in morale is its fabric or quality. On what kind of values does it repose? If on the right kind of values, it can stand up unflinchingly under any circumstances. If not based correctly it must, at best, be of a fiber that soon breaks under a strain. The truth is that spiritual values carry the only real sustaining power for men.

* * *

While competent critics have pointed out that one outstanding defect in the armor of French morale was persistent and sharp national divisions, one must go further and ask: What was behind French national disunity? A chief offender was semi-fanatical French individualism, based on the theory of unbounded liberty for the human person that began with the Revolution and took on momentum during the era of the Third Republic. The great French philosopher, Condorcet, was the father of this unfettered individualism. His declaration that the possible development and progress of the material personality of man are infinite was adopted as one of the Revolutionists' central platforms.

As the Revolution progressed, its chiefs evolved a set of more or less materialistic ideals for people around the idea of Republicanism, to replace the oppressive religious dogma and beliefs they had overthrown. Even the Declaration of the Rights of Man and famous words, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, were also generally interpreted in a humanly personal way instead of the spiritual one that man's individual rights are divinely bestowed by his creator.

This led increasingly to attempting to build a new French State in which the patrimony of France was held up to the masses by French thinkers and statesmen as the supreme ideal of life, demanding their reverence and towards which their highest moral and spiritual sentiments should flow. French nationalism consequently gradually took on a fervent, almost religious nature and Frenchmen conceived their civilization as a burning light that would eventually spread the world over. That is why, incidentally, Paris is called the City of Light, *La Ville Lumière*.

* * *

Instead of leading to moral and spiritual values, this credo fostered a material art of living that was in many ways delightful but was evidently detrimental to building true morale. It encouraged many material doctrines and philosophies as an ideal end in life.

The forming of French ideals from material rather than spiritual values may have been an important factor in helping Hitler to crush the morale of the French people by the use of "fifth columns" and other methods. It made France rely unwittingly on a sense of morale which, if not wholly false, was incapable of real sustaining power before and during the forty-six days of ruthless, leaden-weighted onslaught of the Nazi war machines.

Mirror of World Opinion

Do We Understand Freedom?

Freedom is something that the American people have to deserve. First, they must understand what has made it, from early church democracy up to the latest social-security act, giving a man some sense of economic freedom. Freedom is forever remade by people who have a sound historical knowledge and, through that knowledge, a comprehension of fundamental principles. Most Americans, however decorative their education, lack that comprehension. Most of them vote for no one less than President. Many of them do not see that pioneers, who sometimes abandoned their individualism and got behind stockades for mutual protection, are the logical progenitors of our contemporaries who leave their individual problems long enough to get behind a stockade of social security and provision for the disinherited. Most people who mourn over possible Fascism or Communism have little conception of the magnificent flexibility of our Constitution, which can be so interpreted as to meet each new problem fairly. —Eunice Stunkard in *American Magazine*.

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